FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RAKOWSKI WELCOMES DELEGATES TO MEDIA MEETING

LD221941 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Deliberations of the 56th session of the Administrative Council of the International Organization of Radio and Television -- OIRT -- have begun in Warsaw.

The session at the forum hotel was opened by Miroslaw Wojciechowski, chairman of the Committee of Radio and Television Affairs. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski welcomed the delegates on behalf of the government.

Attending the session are representatives of radio and television organizations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, the PPR, Romania, Hungary, the SRV, and the USSR, as well as Asahi Television from Japan, which is an associated member of OIRT. An observer representing Intersputnik satellite communication organizations is also present.

The agenda envisages an assessment of the organization's activity and drafting of plans for 1984 and 1985.

The deliberations were chaired by Nivaldo Herrera from Cuba.

MX, NERVE GAS REQUESTS, DISRUPTED RELATIONS

LD221526 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 22 May 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] When the UN Security Council recently denounced the use of chemical weapons in the Iraqi-Iranian war, the United States also voted in favor of the mentioned resolution. The United States also recently proposed a ban on the production, use, and stockpiling of chemical weapons. The proposal was explained by Vice President George Bush at the Geneva disarmament conference.

However, a few days ago the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress came out for the third time during the past 3 years against the Reagan administration's proposal that production of nerve gas should be resumed. What this is all about is yet another attempt by the present U.S. Administration to annul the decision made by Richard Nixon as far back as 1969 about unilaterally desisting from perfecting chemical weapons.

And while by an overwhelming majority of votes the House of Representatives declared itself against the production of the nerve gas, when many Repulicans voted against the revision of the Nixon administration's decision of 1969, a few days previously Reagan managed to obtain the same House's vote for the production of MX missiles, each of which can carry up to 10 nuclear warheads with a range of 10,000 km. True, Reagan did not manage to get what he wanted, that is, instead of 30 MX missilles the House of Representatives voted only for 15; and with the proviso that production should only start next year, and on the condition that by that time the USSR will not have responded to the call to come back to the Geneva negotiations on Euromissiles and on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons.

The other congressional body, the Senate, has not yet discussed Reagan's demand for production of MX missiles and nerve gas to be approved. However, if one is to judge by the outcome of the vote in the House of Representatives, the U.S. President can expect that the Senate will vote for the production of intercontinental MX missiles to begin, but probably not for the production of all 30 of them. As far as nerve gas is concerned, the result will be similar to the one in the House of Represantatives, that is to say, it will be negative.

It is not clear why President Reagan is insisting so much on the production of the nerve gas when he is proposing to the USSR a cessation of production, and a ban on the use and stockpiling of chemical weapons. But it is true, on the other hand, that when George Bush explained Reagan's proposal at the Geneva disarmament conference, there followed the Soviet assessment that this was a cheap propaganda maneuver and not a serious attempt to ban the use of chemical weapons. In this connection, it should be recalled that neither has the United States reacted in a more positive way to similar Soviet initiatives.

As far as the production of MX missiles is concerned, the approval of Reagan's demand -- even if only half of it is accepted -- would be tantamount to the first step being taken in torpedoing the SALT agreement between the two superpowers which, as far is known, has so far not been breached by either side. However, if the present complex relations between the United States and the USSR are considered, the relations which have been upset even more following the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles, and also in the wake of the Soviet reply to the U.S. challenge, so to speak, the SALT I agreement is hardly of any further value because such disruptions in U.S.-Soviet relations are at stake that anything is possible.

COMMENTARY ON CHERNENKO, USTINOV STATEMENTS

DW221315 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 21 May 84

[Albert Reiss weekly international review]

[Text] It is probably a coincidence that almost 48 hours following a meeting of NATO defense ministers, two very authoritative statements were made in Moscow over the weekend on the most important international issues. If we consider that this NATO meeting in Brussels was held at a time when politicians everywhere, including even some NATO politicians, are trying to find ways out of the present alarming situation, and if we consider that this NATO meeting focused primarily on armaments and made related decisions, the direction and concrete steps of Soviet policy become clearly evident as something that is necessary under present conditions.

These two statements were made by CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko on the subject of space weapons -- or more correctly, space without weapons -- and by Defense Minister Dimitry Ustinov on the problem of how to counter the threat to world peace posed by U.S. imperialism. I do not want to go through the two statements point by point; they were published by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today, and they should be read because they provide important and good arguments.

However, I want to point out the following ideas: In his letter to U.S. scientists, Konstantin Chernenko writes that a threatening arms race in space must be prevented before it is too late. In other words, agreements must be concluded now while space is still free of weapons so as to prevent the deployment of weapons in outer space. At the UN General Assembly recently, the Soviet Union submitted a draft agreement to this effect.

If the U.S. representatives, and particularly the President, can only base their rejection on the foolish argument that such a deployment ban in outer space would be difficult to verify, then the United States certainly has the right to present a draft agreement that would contain better possibilities for verification -- provided the United States really wants to make sure that no weapons are deployed in space and not just snoop around Soviet laboratories.

Defense Minister Ustinov stressed that negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons -- the subject of the Geneva talks -- could be resumed at any time if the United States were to remove the obstacles it created itself by beginning the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Great Britain, the FRG, and Italy, without waiting for results at the Geneva negotiations. This forced the Soviet Union to take countermeasures. The Soviet defense minister lists all of them, including the fact that the Soviet Union has increased the number of its submarines equipped with nuclear missiles off the U.S. coasts. However, he also said that the Soviet Union considers such a state of affairs to be abnormal and dangerous.

We should perhaps remember that even before that fatal date of 12 December 1979 when NATO made its disastrous missiledecision, the Soviet representatives warned that the beginning of deployment would create a situation that the Warsaw Pact countries would not want. However, all this was ignored. The United States wanted and still wants military superiority.

This has also been confirmed by political forces who once supported the missiles decision but who today are opposed to deployment.

Dear listeners, let me point to a problem here. In his interview, Dimitry Ustinov repeatedly talks about military balance. The socialist countries want a military balance on the lowest possible level, and it is not the USSR's fault that this level is so high today. We want a nuclear-free Europe, but two sides are required for this, and that is the problem.

Military balance is simply not a favorite pastime of the Soviet military, but it is indispensable for at least two reasons: On the one hand, there is the socialist countries' security, and experience has shown that we just cannot afford the luxury of being militarily weaker than imperialism. On the other, disarmament is impossible without a military balance. It is only possible if an equal degree of military security is guaranteed in an all-round way.

The reason why genuine disarmament has not yet been achieved is not military balance but the United States' nonexistent political will and a certain inconsistency of NATO politicians who, sometimes even reluctantly, yield to U.S. views on weapons. Another reason is the fact that according to the principle that the smarter gives in [der kluegere gibt nach], we are advised to take substantial disarmament measures so as to set a good example. However, this does not work.

The reason for it is quite simple. Suppose the Soviet Union or the Warsaw Pact as a whole would be setting such an example; then, who of those recommending it to us is in a position to guarantee that precisely this example would elicit reciprocation on the other side -- the Reagan administration. After all, there had been advance concessions by the USSR which have not been remunerated. Thus, to pose the question also means to answer it, since we are meanwhile confronted with facts, such as the appearance of U.S. Vice President Bush at the recent international defense forum in Munich. What he has stated there point blank was that after the start of the deployment in West Europe NATO countries also must follow suit in the field of conventional weapons. That is to say that they must go ahead in all fields -- in all fields, dear listeners, because President Reagan has flatly rejected the Soviet draft treaty providing for a ban on an arms deployment in outer space, while at the same time he outlined projects for actually placing such weapons in outer space.

It is this very course and nothing else that compels the Soviet Union to take steps for safeguarding the military balance. Nonetheless -- as was stressed once again by Marshal Ustinov -- the USSR strictly confines its countermeasures to the limits dictated by the measures of the United States and NATO. It does not strive for military superiority. This is probable.

There are some people who lament the harsh language spoken by the Soviet Union. They might as well deplore the harsh consequences of the Soviet Union. However, in all seriousness, what were the Soviet Union and its allies supposed to do other than what they are doing? Were they supposed to give in or even surrender, or to trust in the good will of the U.S. President? After all, the American imperialism's obsession by armament does not come on the spur of the moment so that it could be said that may be the day after tomorrow the mood will improve. Rather it is expressive of a well-devised political concept that must be taken seriously and that causes concern.

President Reagan has repeatedly commented on socialism, and the following words were coined by him: We will not be satisfied with denouncing socialism, but we will get rid of it. What actually are we supposed to think of this? It was not a slip of the tongue in an election-campaign speech, but it was said in 1981 when Reagan was already in office. What he said is actually even worse than John Foster Dulles' thesis aimed at the rolling back of communism during the cold war period of the fifties, by which the existence of socialism in the Soviet Union was at least verbally accepted.

However, Reagan wants to do away with socialism. This is also meant when he speaks of the "evil empire."

It is also this very approach with which the American authorities are making -- as is well known -- their preparations for the Olympic games in Los Angeles, Egon Krenz has pointed out at the Gymnastics and Sports Congress of the German Gymnastics and Sports Association [DTSB] that this policy damns all of us because we are from the "evil empire." A killer can be had easily in the United States and it is unpredictable what a chicken-brain person may fancy after he has heard his President speaking of the "evil empire." However, this I mention only in passing.

What actually matters in the face of such a political course as it is steered by the United States is to struggle for an elbow-room allowing a genuine dialogue. This is certainly very difficult but not impossible. There are appearances in NATO today, such as the Danish Parliament's decision to refuse the funds for the missiles deployment, the stance taken by the Netherlands which, although it is exposed to increasing pressure by the United States and other NATO countries, has not made any decision yet on whether the proposed NATO missiles are to be stationed in its country. There is also the well-known stance of the Greek Government, which outrightly rejects the thesis on a threat by the socialist countries. There are also the considerations made by Italian Prime Minister Craxi that the deployment should be suspended and negotiations started on that basis. And there is, above all, the permanent readiness for negotiations by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries countires -- negotiations which, however, must not be taken for only sham negotiations.

Thus, there exist prerequisites for changing the current dangerous situation. However, nobody says that this will be easy to do.

USTINOV INTERVIEW REVEALS SOVIET MILITARISM

AU221019 Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Tirana, May 22 (ATA) -- The Soviet minister of defence, Ustinov reiterated the aims of the Soviet Union to expand and further modernize the nuclear missiles potential, especially in Europe in the context of the frenzied race with the other superpower, the United States. In an interview with the TASS agency, Marshal Ustinov stated that the new Soviet nuclear missiles, deployed in the territory of the GDR and Czechoslovakia "are operational" and that the number of submarines, equipped with nuclear missiles, has been increasing. He tried again to legalize the militarist course of Moscow with the notorious imperialist theory of the "equilibrium of strength", accusing the United States of having upset this equilibrium with the stationing of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe. According to his words, the Soviet Union "will increase the number of SS-20 missiles in the European part of its territory". Last year, Moscow has deployed about 100 new SS-20 nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe. Marshal Ustinov made other threats on "retaliatory attacks" against the territories of the Western European countries where the U.S. missiles have been deployed.

In his interview, the Soviet minister of defense mentioned also the slogans on the need of "lowering the tension", of "peace" and "security" in Europe. Through these, it is aimed to hide out the atomic blackmail and the militarist policy of the Soviet Union. He called also for Soviet-American "talks" regarding the problem of armaments, that is, new demagogical farces in order to deceive the European peoples. In the context of this demagogy is also the letter that the Soviet foreign minister, Gromyko, addressed to UNO recently, through which he asked for the adoption of "measures" for "the reduction" of the military expenditure and "the non-increase of the armaments".

NEW COLLECTION OF HOXHA WORKS PUBLISHED

AU221225 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Tirana, May 22 (ATA) -- The book "Enver Hoxha on the People's Power" (collection of works) came off the press. This book contains reports, resolutions, speeches, deliberations, articles, letters, circulars, instructions, notes, etc., written during 1942-1982. It is published on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Congress of Permet and in the context of the glorious jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of our people's revolution.

The collection has, among others, such important materials as: the resolution of the Conference of Peze, the reports submitted to the Congress of Permet, to the second meeting of the antifascist National Liberation Council in Berat on October 20, 1944, etc., the speech "Proletarian Democracy Is Genuine Democracy", etc.

The volume includes materials published for the first time such as: "The Activity of the Power Should Be Accompanied by an Intensive Political Work", "Even Those Who Work in State and Economic Apparatuses Deal With the Party's Questions", "The People's Council Ought To Be Characterised by a Lofty Militant Spirit", "The Organs and Organisations of the Party Should Attach Priority to the Work With the People's Council", etc.

The book has an index.

HOXHA, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND TIRANA CONCERT

AU221832 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 22 May 1984 broadcasts a 4-minute recorded report on a concert performance given earlier that day in Tirana. After briefly describing the scene in the hall, a reporter announces the entrance of "Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, accompanied by Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Cerava, and other party and state leaders."

The announcer than briefly lists some of the songs and performing troupes that participated in the concert, adding that at the end of the concert the audience applauded Enver Hoxha and his entourage.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE SHOWS NO POLICY CHANGE

AU231005 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] U.S. President Reagan spoke at a Washington press conference on certain basic problems of U.S. foreign policy. He expressed great disappointment that many people have erroneously imagined him a cowboy [words indistinct] that there is no doubt that this characteristic is in keeping with the truth. Reagan again called on Congress to render additional military and economic aid to the puppet regimes in Central America.

Regardless of the fact that the journalists insisted on an exact answer on whether a U.S. intervention in the Persian Gulf is planned, Reagan provided no clarification on the matter. The facts, however, speak for themselves. As we have already reported, a British military delegation has left for Washington to plan with the Pentagon joint military actions in the area of the Persian Gulf. Regarding Soviet-U.S. relations, Reagan also tried to avoid the realistic [word indistinct] by noting that they are developing (?successfully). As is known, however, they are worse than ever, and this is the fault of Reagan's administration. If we are to learn anything new from Reagan's press conference, it is that the President continues his old, unconstructive policy.

FILIPOV, LAZAR ENDORSE INCREASING COOPERATION

AU211752 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 May 84 pp 1, 8

["Communique on the visit of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria" on 16-17 May]

[Text] At the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official and friendly visit on 16-17 May 1984.

Gyorgy Lazar was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. During their meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on further developing and strengthening the traditional relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the MSZMP and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic.

The chairman of the Councils of Ministers briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions of the 12th BCP and 12th MSZMP Congresses and on the results and experiences of socialist construction. They reviewed the state of bilateral relations and the forthcoming tasks.

Grisha Filipov and Gyorgy Lazar stressed the successful development of the comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the two countries. The two governmental leaders stressed the great significance of the meetings and talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar and noted with satisfaction that the agreements reached at the highest level are successfully being implemented.

The two sides noted that economic cooperation is being implemented in accordance with the June 1983 "Basic Trends of the Prospective Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic." New successes have been achieved in specialization, production sharing, and scientific-technical cooperation. A positive evaluation was given to the activity of the Bulgarian-Hungarian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, the central planning organs, ministries, and organizations dealing with economic matters. The necessity of further developing trade exchange, specialization, and production sharing, especially in machine building, chemistry, and electronics, was stressed. The increasing significance of and need to develop further scientific-technical cooperation were noted.

The sides expressed again their readiness to further and actively contribute to strengthening and perfecting cooperation and socialist economic integration in with the CEMA framework.

The chairman of the Councils of Ministers highly evaluated the results of cooperation in the areas of culture, education, and science, which facilitate mutual acquaintance and strengthen friendship between the two peoples.

The premiers noted with concern that the international situation is complex and tense. The reason for this is the striving of U.S. and NATO aggressive circles to achieve military superiority. The deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries has brought about a new phase of the arms race. As for the situation that has been created, the premiers regard the responsive measures undertaken by the USSR and aimed at preserving the military balance, guaranteeing the security of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, protecting peace, as justified and necessary, and they support them.

The two sides think that in the present complex international situation, the possibility of a transition from confrontation to a policy of detente and cooperation still exists. It is necessary through serious and businesslike negotiations to reach agreements mutually guaranteeing the security of all interested states. In this context the sides confirmed that they will work decisively for strengthening the unity of the socialist community and implementing the proposals contained in the political declaration of the January 1983 Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and in the June joint declaration of the Moscow meeting of the leading party and state figures.

The sides stressed the significance of the appeal of the Warsaw Pact states, to the NATO countries of 7 May 1984, which proposes the timely beginning of multilateral consultations on concluding a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and maintaining peaceful relations. They pointed out that the signing of such a document would significantly strengthen confidence among states.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic will further contribute to the successful work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. All participants in this forum must make efforts for reaching agreements that could lead to decreasing military confrontation and creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence.

The two sides confirmed their support for creating nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, and confidence that the meeting of the two premiers, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of total understanding and unity, will contribute to developing fraternal relations and cooperation between the two countries, and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, invited Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to visit Hungary.

The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

TODOROV RECEIVES HUNGARY'S KALLAI 22 MAY

AU221522 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov has received Gyula Kallai, chairman of the All-Hungarian Council of the Fatherland Front and chairman of the Hungarian Committee on European Security and cooperation.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS LEADERS HEAR ZHIVKOV

AU221959 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpts] Sofia, May 22 (BTA) -- The questions of increasing the role of women in the peace movement and their preparation for the Third World Conference of the United Nations, which in 1985 will discuss the results of the Decade of the Woman, are on the agenda of the meeting of the leaders of women's organizations and movements in the socialist countries which opened here today. Its work is attended by a delegation of the International Democratic Federation of Women headed by its chairman, Mrs Frieda Brown. Delegations of women's organizations from the developing countries, too, are attending the meeting.

Today the secretary general of the BCP CC and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov received the women-delegates. He expressed conviction that the meeting they are attending will help socialist women step up their common peace efforts.

Dwelling on some basic moments in the international situation, worsened as it is through the fault of the imperialist forces, the Bulgarian leader stressed that it was precisely the proposals of the Soviet Union and of the Warsaw Treaty member-states which are aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race and which hold cardinal significance for peace and security. In this lies the significance of the present meeting which should give a fresh impetus to the mobilization of the world democratic women's movement and to the setting up of a united front in the common antiwar movement in the world for the preservation of life on the planet.

Mr Todor Zhivkov made the leaders of the women's organizations familiar with the achievements of the Bulgarian people in the construction of the advanced socialist society. He paid special attention to the socialist policy of the Bulgarian Government for further and fuller meeting the material and cultural demands of the people. The first Bulgarian party leader and head of state spoke about the latest decree on raising the living standards of the people and on the all-round development of the Bulgarian women. He spoke also about the contribution they make to the construction of new Bulgaria.

On behalf of the participants in the meeting, the chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women, Mrs Valentina Tereshkova demanded that the women's organizations in the socialist countries should step up their activity in the implementation and explanation of the peace policy of their governments.

INDRA-LED DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO BELGIUM

Greeted on Arrival

LD221533 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, arrived in Belgium today for an official visit.

A short while ago, we obtained the report on the first day of the visit from Bohumil Horak, our special correspondent straight from the building of the Belgian parliament.

Alcis Indira and his entourage were welcomed at the Brussels airport by Edward Leemans, president of the Belgian Senate, and (?Gilbert Temmerman), first vice president of the Chamber of Representatives. Also present were Jaroslav Kvacek, Czechoslovak ambassador in Belgium, and other personages of Belgian public and political life.

Indra Interviewed

LD221654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Belgian media are paying particular attention to Alois Indra's visit to Belgium. Today's central dailies carry in a conspicuous place an extensive interview with the chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly. When asked what he expects from his visit to the Belgian Kingdom, Alois Indra said: I would be happy if it resulted in a useful political dialogue, the significance of which is growing in the current aggravated international situation. I am convinced that in spite of differing social systems and membership in different military-political and economic associations, we will be able to find -- as we have before -- always coinciding or close viewpoints regarding international issues which are related to the vital interests of our two nations and to the whole of mankind. At the conclusion of the interview, Alois Indra expressed willingness and determination to deepen relations between Czechoslovakia and Belgium in all directions and to contribute to their further development.

This afternoon Alois Indra met the chairmen of the two chambers, Jean Defraigne and Edward Leemans, in the Belgian Senate. Shortly afterward, official talks were opened on the agenda which included not only bilateral relations between Czechoslovakia and Belgium but also topical international issues.

Indra-Martens Talks

LD222321 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens today received Alois Indra, president of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

In talks about bilateral cooperation, the two sides praised the lively contacts in the spheres of culture, education, and sports. They emphasized the need to increase efforts by both sides in the economic sphere by introducing higher forms of cooperation, especially in industrial cooperation, and in foreign trade through joint proceedings on some (?third) markets.

Alois Indra said that in spite of belonging to different social systems and economic and military groups, it is important that both sides are interested in further developing mutual relations.

The meeting was marked by an open exchange of views and contributed to a better mutual understanding of stances on all the main issues under discussion. At the conclusion of the first day of Alois Indra's visit, the chairmen of the two chambers of the Belgian Parliament gave a festive dinner.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPERTS CONSULT ON COMMON PROBLEMS

WA221115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 84 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- A working group of Czechoslovak and West German environmental experts will be working jointly on solutions to common problems. As announced by the Bavarian Environmental Ministry, this agreement was reached after the sixth meeting of the border representatives. The tasks of the committee are: to develop comparable measuring methods for evaluation of the air pollutants and to find solutions to reduce the emissions of the brown coal power stations located in the border areas.

CHNOUPEK ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO ZIMBABWE

Meets With Banana

LD221405 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] President of the Republic of Zimbabwe Canaan Banana received Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is in Zimbabwe on an official friendly visit, in Harare today. The president expressed satisfaction with the development to date of Czechoslovak-Zimbabwean contacts, which have a wide scope for further deepening, and underlined that Czechoslovakia and Zimbabwe have identical or close stances on the main issues of international relations. He went on to say that peace is indivisible under current conditions because a conflict in Europe would inevitably affect the life of African nations.

In his reply, Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek informed the Zimbabwean president about the effort being made by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the fight for peace, security, and social progress all over the world.

Talks With Mugabe

LD222023 Prague CTK in English 1844 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Harare, May 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is on an official, friendly visit to Zimbabwe, was received by President Canaan Sodindo Banana here today.

President Banana expressed his satisfaction over the present development of Czechoslovak-Zimbabwean relations which have great perspectives to be further deepened, and stressed that the two countries hold identical or close views on international topics. In the present conditions, peace is indivisible, because a conflict in Europe would affect the life of African nations.

Minister Chnoupek informed the Zimbabwean president about Czechoslovakia's efforts in the struggle for peace, security and social progress in the world. Minister Chnoupek was received today also by Zimbabwean Premier Robert Mugabe, who highly appreciated the development of bilateral relations. In this connection he recalled his last year's visit to Czechoslovakia and the successful talks with President Gustav Husak, especially the agreement on cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front.

Premier Mugabe emphasized Czechoslovakia's positive role in granting political, diplomatic and material assistance to African nations in their struggle for freedom. Speaking about the situation in South Africa, he said that a just and everlasting solution is conditioned by Namibia's independence and the removal of apartheid and the neocolonialist policy of imperialism.

Minister Chnoupek confirmed Czechoslovakia's interest in systematic development of cooperation and assured the premier that Czechoslovakia will continue to support the just struggle of African nations. Czechoslovakia's support to the legal demands of SWAPO as the only representative of the Namibian people, and the African National Congress striving for removal of inhuman apartheid.

Zimbabwean Reportage

For Zimbabwean coverage of the visit of Bohuslav Chnoupek to Harare during his three-nation African tour, including a report on his arrival and upcoming talks with President Mugabe, see the Zimbabwe subsection of the Southern Africa section of the 22 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT

MINERAL RESOURCES AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE

MB221353 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Mozambique and Czechoslovakia signed in Prague on 19 May a memorandum between the two countries in the field of mineral resources. The memorandum is the result of the talks held in the capital of that country between a Mozambique delegation led by Jose Carlos Lobo, Mozambican minister of mineral resources, and a Czechoslovak delegation led by Josef Pravda, chairman of the Czechoslovak geology office.

During the meeting, the two parties studied the possibility of strengthening the cooperation already existing between the two countries and also reviewed current cooperation. The delegations also analyzed the possibility of closer and more decisive cooperation in finding and later exploiting graphites in Mozambique.

Meanwhile, the Mozambique delegation has already left Prague for the GDR.

HAVLIN MEETS CPSU MARXISM-LENINISM INSTITUTE HEAD

LD222327 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Today in Prague Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Anatoliy Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee's Marxism-Leninism Institute.

Josef Havlin briefed him on the development of social sciences and the activity of the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CPCZ Central Committee under the current conditions of internal and international development. They assessed possibilities for further deepening mutual cooperation between the two institutes of Marxism-Leninism.

SOVIET DELEGATION MARKS FRIENDSHIP DAYS

LD222244 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The Days of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship are taking place in the West Slovak region to mark the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its friendship contacts with Saratov Oblast.

The Saratov Oblast delegation led by Vladimir Gusev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Saratov Obkom, visited Duslo Sala National Enterprise today. A part of the delegation visited Dunajska Streda later in the afternoon where it met with citizens and working people at the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Barrage at a peace rally.

INCENTIVE METHOD BOOSTS HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE

AU211432 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 16 May on page 6 carries a 2,000-word article by Budapest correspondent Vojtech Vesely entitled "Managers in the Silver Ear." The article deals with the use of the "brigade-based method of organizing labor and remuneration" by the "pioneers" of this method in Hungary, the Silver Ear agricultural cooperative in Baksa, in Barangya County.

Vesely opens the article by quoting Karoly Fenyvesi, the cooperative's chairman, on the cooperative farm's remuneration system before the introduction of the brigade-based method 5 years ago: "The previous system of remuneration did not lack elements of material incentive. We had performance norms and a reward was designated for their fulfillment. However, what did we observe? The cooperative's members came to work, did their job well or disposed of their duty 'just so,' and regarded the final result as the management's concern. They took no interest in our production costs, in our use of production assets, and in the relationship between expenditure and revenues."

This has changed, according to Vesely, because under the new system "people are immediately interested in drawing on resources as little as possible and in delivering as much as possible to the joint kitty."

Explaining the system used in the cooperative farm, Vesely then says: "What they did in Baksa is basically nothing but the application of lhozraschet [accounting system based on financial autonomy and economic accountability] in individual production sectors and remuneration on the basis of the given sector's attained difference between costs and revenues. There are now 20 brigades in the cooperative. Each of them has a contract with the cooperative's management in which the management commits itself to ensure for itself to ensure for the brigade the resources necessary to run its sector, to cover costs, and to credit the brigade with the value of its performance according to set prices. The prices have been fixed in such a way as to allow each brigade to make a certain profit, correct management provided. The volume of the profit is designated in the contract. The cooperative's management commits itself to pay basic wages.

"The brigade may claim an additional bonus if it achieves higher profit than provided for in the contract. It can do so only if it cuts costs or raises its performance by more than it increases the costs. Moreover, there is a special bonus, which is in fact the member's share in the whole cooperative's profit, calculated according to the fulfillment of the member's plan."

Vesely goes on to quote the cooperative's director as saying that since the introduction of the new system, the cooperative has experienced the "4 best years" in its history and that "the effect of people's material interest in the net work result has exceeded all expectations." Thus, since 1979, average annual earnings have increased from 43,400 to 63,200 forints and profit from 14 million to 25 million forints. Average annual gross production per employee has increased from 397,000 to 730,000 forints, profit per employee from 24,000 to 45,000 forints, and the profitability rate of production assets from 6.2 to 11.1 percent.

While the value of production assets has increased only 16.3 percent, output has increased 43.6 percent.

Citing examples of changes in employees' attitudes since the introduction of the new system, Vesely says that the heads of individual sectors no longer complain about manpower shortages. Because every individual item of costs now "concretely and palpably burdens the brigade's account," the brigades now prefer to "get rid of a few loafers" and tackle the growing tasks with fewer people.

Vesely also notes the new method's "positive influence" on the use and maintenance of machinery. Former complaints about a shortage of tractors "all of a sudden turned into a surplus of tractors" so that 18 of them could be sold.

According to Vesely, the new system has also had a "great impact on work morale and interhuman relations." In the last 4 years the cooperative's management reportedly did not have to deal with a single "serious disciplinary case" as "the brigades themselves maintain order."

Even the brigades that do not exceed the planned profit and thus do not qualify for any bonuses have, according to the author, "accepted the rules of the game: They do not blame the system of remuneration or the supervisor's unfairness as in the past, but the brigade's exceeding of costs without an adequate increase in revenues."

Vesely sees only one problem with the "brigade-based method" as applied in the Hungarian cooperative. He says: "I think that the only weakness of the brigade-based method, judging from the experiences of the Silver Ear cooperative, is the designation of the optimal sum of the brigade's net result. This is because prices in Hungary are very unstable." To illustrate this point, Vesely cites the complaint of an "economic head of a brigade" in the cooperative that "this year we will have to spend on roughly the same quantity of industrial fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides and machinery about 7 million forints more than last year, but these increased costs have not been reflected in the price of our produce."

In conclusion, Vesely notes the positive impact of the new system on wage accounting, which has become "incomparably simpler." Moreover, because every member can figure out what is coming to him, "remuneration is no longer surrounded by the former mystique, and undesirable arguments have stopped."

DZUR RECEIVES VIETNAMESE MILITARY DELEGATION

LD221741 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, CPCZ Central Committee member and minister of national defense, received in Prague today Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. The ministers informed each other about the development of the armed forces and their tasks in securing the defense ability of their countries.

ESCALATION OF IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT, U.S. OFFER

LD221432 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] A dangerous situation has arisen in the Persian Gulf as a result of the escalation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq. The threat to navigation by Iran's Armed Forces has presented the United States with an opportunity to manifest its notorious concern about its vital interests. Jarmila Uhrova, an editor, has more to say about the latest developments in this area:

Fears that the United States will take advantage of the opportunity provided by the escalation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq have proven to be justified. U.S. President Reagan has already come out with an offer to provide protection for Arab shipping in the Persian Gulf against Iranian attacks, demanding in turn that Saudi Arabia provide larger facilities to enable U.S. aircraft to operate from its territory. Shaykh Yamani, a representative of the Saudi Government, immediately hastened to issue a statement that Saudi Arabia does not want to be dragged into the Iraq-Iranian conflict. Member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, comprising Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates, have requested U.N. Security Council assistance. Their lack of interest in the U.S. offer stems from this.

The threat to commercial shipping posed by the Iranian Armed Forces has created a clear danger of the internationalization of this several-year-old conflict. The question is how much interest the Iranian governing circles have in this? Until now they have rejected all proposals for the peaceful settlement of the dispute with Iraq. All they want is victory. However, do they want to defeat peace instead of the adversary? The Persian Gulf countries want to prevent such a development. This is why they are, in contrast to the United States, acting very prudently in this dangerous situation.

NEW ENVOY FOR VIENNA ORGANIZATIONS APPOINTED

AU211144 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 May 84 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Ludek Handl ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and the CSSR's permanent representative in the international organizations based in Vienna. At the same time he decided on recalling Emil Keblusek from this function.

CHNOUPEK INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

For the May 84 NEW TIMES interview of CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek by Boris Pishchnik, see the Eastern Europe section of the 22 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

HOFFMANN SPEAKS AT PLZEN ANNIVERSARY RALLY

LD222355 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpts] The celebrations of the 125th anniversary of the foundation of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Skoda Enterprise in Plzen culminated today with a festive rally of the working people of the enterprise.

Present at the rally was a part-government delegation, led by Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Comrade Karel Hoffmann in his speech emphasized the merits of the enterprise and conveyed to the workers the letter of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee. The letter expresses the conviction that the important anniversary of the enterprise and its years-long and famous production-technical tradition will be for the whole collective a stimulus for further speeding up scientific-technical advancement and efficiency of production.

The representatives of the enterprise then received the recognitions of the federal Government and of the Central Council of Trade Unions for exemplary fulfillment of export tasks last year. The Plzen metal workers also received the Red Banner of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering for successful results in the socialist competition last year.

Igor Stroganov, chairman of the organization of the CPSU in the Soviet Union, also offered congratulations on the anniversary. He recalled the 26th anniversary of mutual friendship which will be celebrated this year, on the basis of which the scientific-technical cooperation of the two machinery enterprises is continuously deepening.

After the festive rally of the working people of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Skoda Enterprise in Plzen, the party and governmental delegation took part in the festive act of of the best workers, technicians, and creative workers.

Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, along with Eduard Saul, minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, then presented Jan (Ludvik), director general of the Skoda Enterprise, the Order of Labor which was conferred upon him by the president of the Republic.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON WORLD WAR II

LD221514 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] A 2-day scientific conference on the 40th anniversary of the end of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army opened in Prague today. The purpose of the conference is to more broadly explain the historical importance of this event and its bequest to our time.

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered the opening address. He underlined the importance of a true and scientific interpretation of the origins and progress of World War II and of its results. He explained that such questions are becoming particularly important now when imperialism seriously endangers the very existence of mankind and when the ideological fight between socialism and capitalism is being exacerbated. The reactionary forces of imperialism twist and obscure historical truth and would like to erase from memory — or at least cast doubts on -- the liberation role of the USSR in the fight against fascism and its contribution to peace in the postwar development of the world.

LENIN CONFERENCE ON INVENTIONS OPENS 22 MAY

LD221308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Delegations from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia are participating in the Fourth International Lenin Conference which opened in Prague today. The conference is to evaluate the ways of raising the role of inventions as an important source of scientific-technological progress and of the intensification of the economies of the CEMA member-states. In the morning plenary session, speeches are to be delivered by representatives of the individual delegations and by the head of the group for inventions at the CEMA Secretariat.

BRIEFS

CPSL OFFICIAL DECORATED — The president of the Republic has conferred the Order of Victorious February on Vladimir Trvala, the head of a department of the CPSL Central Committee, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. This high state distinction has been presented to him by Comrade Jozef Lenart. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 19 May 84 LD]

FISCHER LAUDS OAU AT ANNIVERSARY LUNCHEON

LD221659 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (ADN) — The GDR values the OAU as a significant force in international relations. This was emphasized by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Tuesday in Berlin at a luncheon for the heads of mission of the African states and national liberation movements marking the 21st anniversary of the OAU.

Its struggle united the African nations for the defense of national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of their states, as well as for the securing of world peace, Oskar Fischer said. This united struggle gained special weight in the current international situation.

Fischer reaffirmed the GDR's position that it will continue to support the efforts of the African states and national liberation movements for the guaranteeing of peace and security and for the defense of their state sovereignty.

On behalf of the heads of mission, the Ethiopian ambassador, Berhanu Jember, expressed thanks for the active solidarity which the people of the GDR were showing the struggle for freedom and independence in Africa. He emphasized the active contribution by the OAU in the worldwide struggle for the preservation of peace and for disarmament.

FISCHER, TUNISIAN COUNTERPART VIEW WAR DANGER

LD222302 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Tunisia, Oskar Fischer and Beji Caid es-Sebsi, began their official talks today. Their exchange of views centered on international questions, especially the preservation of world peace, Middle East problems, and developments on the Continent of Africa.

Both ministers expressed concern at increasing tensions and threats of war in all parts of the world. They stressed that in the present dangerously aggravated situation political will, realism, and a sense of responsibility were required to guide international relations back into healthy channels.

Oskar Fischer said in this connection that the deployment of new nuclear missiles in some Western European countries had further increased the danger of nuclear confrontation. There was thus again the danger of war again starting from German soil which, under today's conditions, could only mean the destruction of the planet.

In order to prevent this, since its founding 35 years ago the GDR has been guided by the fact that in the nuclear age there is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. Consequently, the GDR is to be found alongside those who are helping to implement comprehensively the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act and who are contributing to the success of the Stockholm conference. In this connection Oskar Fischer recalled the recent appeal by the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO states to start the multilateral discussion of their proposal for the signing of a treaty on mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on the maintaining of peaceful relations.

Beji Caid es-Sebsi expressed his country's wish, faced with the tense world situation, to do its utmost for the consolidation of peace. He explained his government's extensive efforts to contribute to the defusing of the explosive source of conflict in the Middle East.

The two ministers reaffirmed their countries' unrestricted support for the just cause of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO. They stressed that a just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict can only be reached with equal participation by the PLO and had to include the right of the Palestinian people to the foundation of their own sovereign state.

Beij Caid es-Sebsi stressed that Tunisia, together with other African states, is making every effort to free the Continent of Africa from its poverty and underdevelopment, the legacy of colonialism. He emphasized that the OAU is a unique instrument for coordinating the struggle of the African peoples and states for a better life -- that is, for peace and prosperity. The ministers will continue their talks on Wednesday.

GDR Minister of Foreign Trade Horst Soelle received the Tunisian foreign minister today. Their talk focused on further deepening economic relations between the GDR and Tunisia. This morning Beji Caid es-Sebsi laid a wreath at the Berlin Memorial Unter den Linden in honor of the victims of fascism and militarism.

HONECKER, BCP'S DOYNOV DISCUSS CLOSE RELATIONS

LD221652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Tuesday received Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP for a friendly talk. Ognyan Doynov conveyed fraternal greetings from general secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic Todor Zhivkov, which were cordially recriprocated by Erich Honecker.

In the course of the talk Erich Honecker praised the close relations between the SED and the BCP, the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic, which are being expanded in all fields. The interlocutors expressed their serious concern about the escalation of the international situation, brought about by the most reactionary imperialist circles, especially the United States. They underlined their full support for the proposals made by the Soviet Union for the preservation of peace, the prevention of a nuclear inferno, and the improvement of the world situation.

Erich Honecker informed about the comprehensive initiatives by GDR workers for the realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Party Congress and the results achieved in preparation of the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

Ognyan Doynov reported on the successful efforts by the fraternal Bulgarian nation which is undertaking new great production deeds in the 40th year of the socialist revolution for the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th BCP Congress. Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, as well as Vulcho Naydenov, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian ambassador to the GDR, took part in the talk.

KRENZ ADDRESSES DEFENSE MINISTRY STAFFERS

LD222036 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today assessed the GDR's upturn in the 35th year of its existence as proof that preparations for the Republic's jubilee were being supported by all the people.

Speaking to leading staff members in the Defense Ministry, he said that every day shows more clearly how the life of families and individuals has changed in the GDR. The most important task of this age remained to strengthen socialism and to reliably protect it. This was also the aim of Berlin's communists. Konrad Naumann, the first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED Executive Committee, spoke during the meeting of the necessity of achieving a high increase in labor productivity in the city, and of implementing a home-building program unprecedented in the history of the GDR.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON RAISING PENSIONS

LD222248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Executive and the GDR Council of Ministers on Tuesday adopted a joint resolution on the raising of minimum pensions and other pensions. The text is as follows:

The minimum pensions and other pensions are being raised as part of the implementation of the program of the SED and the resolutions of the 10th Party Congress for the further shaping of developed socialist society, in continuation of the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, thanks to the achievements of the workers' labor in socialist competition for the fulfillment of the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan.

The successful development of the GDR is the work of generations. Our older citizens, the veterans of work, the activists of the early days, have done significant things for the development of our socialist Republic. Our society owes them great respect and esteem.

In view of this, the SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Executive, and the GDR Council of Ministers have decided:

I

From 1 December 1984, the following pension increases will take effect:

1. The minimum pension for old age pensioners and those receiving invalid pensions will be raised by 30 marks to 300 marks.

2. The minimum amounts for old-age pensioners are invalid pension recipients, calculated according to the number of years in work, will also go up by 30 marks to between 310 and 370 marks.

3. Women who have had five or more children and have worked at least 15 years will be given a minimum amount of 370 marks. Women who have had three or more children will, in the calculation of pension, be granted 3 additional years pensionable service for each child they have borne.

4. The minimum allowances for children with one parent or no parents will be raised by 30 marks to 130 marks or 180 marks respectively.

5. The minimum amount for recipients of a disability pension for a physical disability of more than 66 and 2/3 percent, and the minimum pensions for widows and young people who can do no work because they are invalids, will also be raised by 30 marks.

6. The maximum war disability pension will be raised from 340 marks to 370 marks.

7. Social welfare allowances will also be raised by 30 marks.

II

From 1 December, the following pension increases will become effective:

1. The fixed amount added into the calculation of all age and pensions for invalids will be raised by 30 marks.

2. The supplementary payments for a spouse added to age, invalidity, and war disability pensions will go up by 50 marks to 150 marks.

3. The time from the onset of being an invalid to pensionable age will be counted as full pensionable service in the calculation of invalid pensions.

4. Workers who have temporarily been prevented from working through having to care constantly for a member of their family will have their years of care counted as pensionable service.

The legal regulations are decreed by the GDR Council of Ministers in agreement with the FDGB National Executive.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SPORTS EVENT

AU212020 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has addressed the following congratulatory message, signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Day of the GDR German Gymnastics and Sports Association (DTSB):

Dear sports friends: The SED Central Committee conveys the most cordial greetings to the delegates of the bezirk organizations, sports association, and organizations on the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Day of the DTSB.

In the 35th year of our worker-peasant state you are able to draw up an outstanding balance sheet. Since the Sixth Gymnastics and Sports Day in 1978 the GDR DTSB has performed achievements that worthily fall into line with the successful development of our socialist fatherland. This, too, confirms the course of our party, which promotes the entire social life and is aimed at the well-being of the people and at securing peace.

The sum total of the many good works of the sportswomen and men is another vivid expression of their close affinity with the policy of our Marxist-Leninist party.

Multifaceted are the achievements of the more than 3.4 million members of the DTSB in their jobs, in learning, national defense and in sports for the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR.

As an initiator and organizer of sports the GDR's DTSB, in close collaboration with other mass organizations, particularly the FDGB, the FDJ, and its "Ernst Thaelmann" pioneer organization, as well as with the Ministry of Public Education and the other state organs, has again done a great deal to make physical culture and sports enrich the lives of millions of people.

The Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Day and the Ninth Children's and Youth Spartacus Games have impressively demonstrated the increased breadth, the great effect and the high performance capability of sports in our country. They were a grandiose manifestation of joy in living, a passionate declaration of the youth and sportsmen for socialism and peace.

In the "Sports Relay GDR 35" the socialist sports organization has scored many good results manifesting the readiness and firm determination of the sportswomen and men, through the fulfillment of self-proposed pledges, to also turn the jubilee year of our Republic into a particularly successful year in the field of physical culture and sports.

In many types of sports our top sportsmen set world standards. With their conduct creditable to the state and with high sports achievements they have worthily represented our socialist fatherland at the Olympic games and at other international sports climaxes.

Its consistent commitment to the implementation of the Olympic games, to peace and friendship among peoples and fair sports competition earns great international respect for the GDR's DTSB.

The SED Central Committee expresses its heartfelt gratitude and recognition to all sportswomen and men, to the instructors and trainers, umpires and referees, sports scientists, physicians and officials of the GDR's DTSB for their successful activities.

Dear sports friends, great demands are also being made of the socialist sports organizations in the further implementation of the decisions of the 10th Party Congress for the further fashioning of the developed socialist society. What is important is to even more comprehensively develop the mass nature of sports and to further promote the aspirations to high sports performances. We are convinced that the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Day of the GDR's DTSB will adopt demanding tasks and targets for the second half of the eighties. Our party will also in the future render any possible assistance to the GDR's DTSB.

The SEC Central Committee wishes good progress to your Gymnastics and Sports Day and good health, creative vigor, and success to all the members and friends of the socialist sports organization.

The GDR Council of Ministers also conveyed a congratulatory message.

BRIEFS

COAL TALKS WITH USSR — Today in Berlin the relevant ministers of the GDR and the Soviet Union, Wolfgang Mitzinger and Boris Bratchenko discussed further cooperation in the coal industry. They discussed ways in which the two countries could cooperate more effectively, in particular in connection with the rational use of the fuel. The joint projects include a higher degree of processing of coal and the production of industrial robots and rationalization equipment for mining. During his visit to the GDR, the Soviet guest will familiarize himself with the rationalization of the lignite industry in open-cast mines and in processing and heavy engineering enterprises. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 21 May 84 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH POLISH FILMMAKERS — Karl-Marx-Stadt, 22 May (ADN) -- The first secretary of the Association of Film and Television Workers of the GDR, Prof Peter Ulbrich, and the chairman of the association of Polish Filmmakers (SFP), Janusz Majewski, have signed an agreement on cooperation between film workers of the GDR and Poland in 1984. It provides for the steady expansion of contacts between the two countries' film workers and discussion of joint problems related to creative work. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0704 GMT 21 May 84 LD]

CUBAN MINISTER SIGNS ACCORD WITH MARKOJA, DEPARTS

LD230852 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI) -- A Cuban judicial delegation, headed by Minister of Justice Dr Juan Escanola Reguera, which paid an official visit to Hungary on the invitation of Hungarian Minister of Justice Dr Imre Markoja, left Budapest Tuesday.

The ministers gave briefs on current issues of jurisdiction and the development of Hungarian-Cuban legal and judicial relations. The ministers signed a cooperation agreement of the two ministries on the exchange of information. The signing ceremony was attended by Jose Antonio Tabares del Real, Cuban ambassador to Hungary.

Dr Juan Escalona Reguera held talks with Dr Jeno Szilbereky, president of the Supreme Court, and Dr Karoly Szijarto, chief public prosecutor. Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met the Cuban minister of justice.

COMMERCE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH CSSR

LD212111 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 21 (MTI) -- On Monday Gyorgy Varkonyi, counsellor of the Hungarian Commerical Office in Prague, gave a press-conference on the state of the Hungarian economy and Hungarian-Czechoslovak commercial relations, on the occasion of the coming Budapest international fair.

It was pointed out that bilateral Hungarian-Czechoslovak trade is of importance in both national economies, and this year amounted to 1.5 million roubles. Gyorgy Varkonyi stated that the raising of standard of the Czechoslovak market indicates the acceleration of the development of the socialist countries.

The increased participation of Hungarian enterprises in the Czechoslovak market and the contracts signed covering 90 percent of interstate trade were welcomed. Gyorgy Varkonyi stated that, as in the past, the two countries foreign trade companies are expected to conclude further agreements in the course of the Budapest international fair.

MSZMP'S OVARI MEETS GDR PARTY ACADEMY OFFICIAL

LD152059 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI) -- Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, Tuesday met Kurt Tiedke, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and rector of the Karl Marx Party Academy, currently on a visit to Hungary as guest of the Political Academy of the HSWP.

In a cordial and comradely spirit the party officials exchanged views on topical aims of party education and questions of cooperation between the two parties. The meeting was attended by Jozsef Szabo, member of the HSWP CC and rector of the Political Academy of the HSWP, and Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the GDR to Hungary.

VISIT BY CHINESE JOURNALIST DELEGATION

LD212021 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI) -- A Chinese journalist delegation headed by Wang Ji, acting president of the Chinese Journalist Association, visited Hungary on the invitation of the National Association of Hungarian Journalists. The delegation studied political, economic and cultural conditions, the work of the Patriotic People's Front and the trade unions, and paid visits to factories, agricultural cooperatives, the radio, television and editorial offices. Talks were held on the cooperation of the two journalist organizations.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD182153 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- Talks between parliamentarians of Hungary and Belgium opened in the parliament building Friday, with the Belgian delegation headed by Josef Edward Leemans, president of the Senate, and Jean Defraigne, president of the chamber of representatives, and the Hungarian party headed by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly. Present was Ambassador L.E. Tilemans of Belgium to Hungary. The parties exchanged briefs of the work of the two parliaments and discussed topical world affairs and ways of promoting relations. Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, met the Belgian delegation in his office, with Peter Janos, vice-president of the National Assembly, present.

STIFFENING OF POLICY SEEN IN TRIAL OF CRITIC

AU221353 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 22 May 84 p 2

["P.M." report: "Stiffening of Hungary's Culture Policy? Appeal in Case of Regime Critic To Be Heard Today"]

[Excerpts] Vienna/Budapest -- Hungary's culture policy will face a test when the case of 31-year old sociologist and "Samizdat" publisher Gabor Demszky is tried this Tuesday by the Budapest court of appeals. The trial of the regime critic could reveal whether there is a stiffening of policy as is being presumed after a series of house searches.

Last December the sociologist was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment and put on probation for "suing violence against a police officer." According to information from his friends he had resisted the confiscation of private letters. But it was Demszky and not the police officer who suffered a brain concussion and spent 4 days in a hospital.

Following the trial 178 people filed a petition to the Supreme Court and minister of justice in which not only the perversion of facts was criticized, but also a series of grave legal deficiencies was exposed. Among other things, referring to the shortage of space in the courtroom: Only invited Hungarian journalists and a few alleged workers were admitted to the trial. Representatives of international human rights organizations were not permitted to attend the trial.

The appeal was rejected by the Supreme Court with the explanation that no valid verdict yet exists. The Justice Ministry declared itself incompetent in this case.

Hungarian regime critics also see indications of a stiffening of the course in Budapest in connection with the conferring of the Herder Prize on writer Gyorgy Konrad in Vienna. In connection with this, an exit visa was not only refused to poet Sandor Csoori, but also to stipendiary Tibor Feny who had been nominated by Konrad.

FIRST QUARTER EXPORT, IMPORT PERFORMANCE

LD221845 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI) -- During the first four months of 1984 Hungarian export to socialist countries increased by 16.5 percent and Hungary's import by 3.6 percent over the corresponding period of last year. There was a considerable increase in the export of machines, materials, component parts and consumer goods. Sales to the Soviet Union grew by 13.7 percent.

Although hard-currency export exceeded import, the pro rata temporis surplus lagged behind the envisaged target, so further efforts will be needed to achieve export goals. There was an increase in the export of metallurgical, light and chemical industrial products, aluminium goods, propylene and PVC products and, late April, in pharmaceutical sales. Machinery export rose over last year's sales for the first time in April, but in the four months studied the existing lag is still considerable. Food export was fulfilled. Problems included occasional shortage of goods and marketing difficulties.

Energy carriers accounted for two-thirds of the increase in import from socialist countries. Import of light industrial articles, mainly textiles, from advanced capitalist states grew particularly, while machinery import decreased, with the exception of agricultural machines which are purchased with World Bank backing.

REUTER REPORT ON ECONOMIC REFORM DISCUSSED

LD221501 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 22 May 84

[Studio discussion by Gyula Bereczki and Joszef Szabo on REUTER report on economic reform in Hungary; individual speakers not distunguished -- live or recorded]

[Text] The new economic measures will create in Hungary a mixture of central planning and market economy that is unique in Eastern Europe.

A common feature of these measures is the independence of enterprises, and they aim to replace state intervention in the activities of enterprises with unbiased market forces, to put competition in place of monopolies and to make profit the main aim of enterprises in public ownership.

Full employment must be maintained in Hungary, but at the same time enterprises which are poorly managed are not rescued from bankruptcy, but are liquidated.

Workers that have become superfluous have to be retrained and paid their full wages, so that they can find new employment in rising industrial sectors or in the field of services.

These sentences appeared in a REUTER report from Budapest headlined: New Economic Reforms. And now, let's familiarize ourselves with the details:

Competition and profit without state intervention; these are significant features of an economic program which aims to nudge Hungary out of the recession. The new measures will create in Hungary a mixture of central planning and market economy that is unique in Eastern Europe. A common feature of these measures is the independence of enterprises, and they aim to replace state intervention in the activities of enterprises with unbiased market forces, to put competition in place of monopolies and to make profit the main aim of enterprises in public ownership.

Many economists say state enterprises can only work efficiently if they are freed from direct ministerial supervision. The functions of ownership and management have to be separated, many people say. Some economists recommend workers' self-management, others believe that joint boards made up of high-level economic leaders, state experts, and representatives of workers should appoint managers. Full employment must be maintained in Hungary, REUTER writes, but at the same time, poorly managed enterprises are not rescued from bankruptcy, but are liquidated. Apart from this, enterprises will have a right to dismiss superfluous work force, and to set the level of wages.

Workers that have become superfluous have to be retrained and their full wages paid, so that they can find employment in industrial sectors that are on the rise due to reforms, or in the field of services where there are good opportunities for expansion. The differentiated wages system is a touchy subject in this society, where egalitarianism has become routine. This differentiation is nevertheless recognized as an incentive necessary in a wide area. The economists emphasize that the reforms do not aim to restore capitalism, as is often suggested in the West; they merely intend to direct the Hungarian economy toward the market, profit, and competitive spirit, thus making it more efficient.

Our British colleague displays sound judgment, and a thorough knowledge in summarizing the issues that have engaged the attention not only of economic specialists but also of public opinion in the past 1-2 years. These topics have been discussed at many forums in the past months, and the debates were reassuredly concluded by the April session of the party's Central Committee, when it took a stance in favor of further development of the system of economic management.

The reform process, which has now been in progress for more than a decade and a half, has proved that the chosen path is correct. But it has also been established, besides the significant achievements, that if we want to urge the Hungarian people's economy into another phase of accelerating development then we cannot afford not to critically analyze the entire system of our economic management and its further development.

This is the only way in which more efficient economic management, increased productivity, speeding up the overhaul of economic structures, better quality and a renewed improvement in living standards can be attained.

The tasks outlined by the Central Committee will give work to every sector of the economy in the long term. The transforming work will start in 1985 and will continue in the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The initial aim of further developing the system of economic regulation is to create a unified incentive and a larger financial strain. It will not exempt anyone from improving productivity, and aims to make the expansion of enterprises and the increase in the incomes of enterprises and their employees in accordance with the results achieved.

But, of course, in order to achieve this the effects of the current system which distort the real system of values and restrict productivity have to be removed, and regulated market competition has to become more prominent. This is how the prices and wages system can be altered, thus enhancing both the ability of the prices system to follow trends better and also the role of the wages system which provides the incentive for greater productivity.

What the party Central Committee directive says about the new forms of the management of enterprises is also very interesting and important. These forms affect the state's exercise of its rights as owner. They increase the independence of enterprises and simultaneously permit a more meaningful participation of workers in management. Enterprises led by an enterprise council and those operating with an elected leadership take over the rights of ownership and employment from the ministry. This new form naturally does not affect the socialist character of the system of ownership. Put it another way: It is not property that is to be divided up, but a part of the exercise of the right of ownership over property is reallocated.

We also have to talk about the fact that in the further development of the economic management system certain entrenched prejudices will have to be anticipated. For example, people in general agree about the need for differentiation according to productivity, but they find it difficult to get used to real differences in income. Or, in a similar way, they agree that enterprises should tie down labor only so far as it is necessary, but a reduction in the size of the work force is -- in general -- unpopular. Redeployment of the work force is not popular either, although Hungarian enterprises will be obliged to carry it out in future.

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWEAN WATER MANAGEMENT TALKS -- Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- The talks on water management between delegations of Hungary and Zimbabwe headed by Miklos Breinich, vice-president of the Hungarian water management office, and Cephas George Msipa, minister of state, concluded Friday with the signing of a protocol. Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the minister of state of Zimbabwe. Cephas George Msipa held talks with Miklos Villanyi, secretary of state for the ministry of agriculture and food. The Zimbabwe minister explained that his country is interested in having the help of Hungarian water management experts in the development of the country's water management system and the construction of reservoirs and canals. The possibilities for young people from Zimbabwe to come to Hungary to study water management at university level will be examined. The regular annual international hydrology courses are a good opportunity for the further training of experts from Zimbabwe too. Zimbabwe is interested in the experience of Hungarian industrial, agricultural and consumers' cooperatives. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 18 May 84 LD]

ACZEL VISITS HEVES COUNTY — Gyorgy Aczel, member of the party's Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, has paid a 2-day visit to Heves County. Yesterday, he viewed the vineyard producers' cooperative in Nagrede and the factory in Gyongyos of the Microelectronics Enterprise. He heard a briefing on the life of the region, (?in Noszvaj), in the guest house of the county party committee. Today Gyorgy Aczel called on the county hospital in Eger as well as on the Geza Gardonyi Grammar School and the (?Uzsonnai) specialized secondary school. Finally, he gave a talk, at an aktiv, about political issues. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 16 May 84 LD]

DELEGATION MEETS WITH MAIN WESTERN CREDITORS

LD222215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] A subsequent meeting of the Polish delegation with the working team of Poland's main Western creditors, the so-called Paris Club, has been held in Paris. Repayment of Polish debts until 1984 on the score of guaranteed loans was discussed. It was agreed that the talks will be continued.

FRG NAZI CRIMES INVESTIGATOR ENDS VISIT

LD222337 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The visit to Poland by Heinz Eyrich, chairman of the FRG Land Justice Ministers Conference and of the Ludwigsburg Central Office for Nazi Crimes [title as heard], and by the center's director, Adalbert Rueckerl, at the invitation of the Main Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland, has ended. The talks held at the Ministry of Justice and the Sejm particularly concerned the legal aspects of implementing the treaty between Poland and the FRG on the basis of normalizing our mutual relations. Attention was drawn to the lack of an agreement on the exchange of legal documents in civil and penal cases between both states, despite the fact that Poland had come forward with this initiative several years ago. At a press conference at the Ministry of Justice, the guests provided information about the difficulties encountered by the FRG justice administration in uncovering, investigating, and punishing Nazi criminals. Does not that difficult situation after all result from the insufficient activeness of the FRG authorities, it was asked. It is hard for the Polish public to understand a law and order in the name of which accused persons frequently evade responsibility for their actions.

DAILIES JUSTIFY OLYMPIC WITHDRAWAL DECISION

Campaign Against Athletes

AU221258 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 May 84 pp 1, 8

[Daniel Lulinski commentary: "The Logical Consequence of Anti-Polish Policy"]

[Text] The decision of the Polish Olympic Committee not to enter our team in the summer Olympics, was forced on us by the anti-Polish activities of the current U.S. Administration and the atmosphere created in Los Angeles which involved a politically motivated campaign against PPR athletes, as well as overt attempts to exploit the games for the purpose of causing a confrontation with the teams representing the socialist countries. Despite the many reminders, which came from Poland as well as from others, that the atmosphere in Los Angeles is politically contaminated and contradictory to the Olympic Charter, the U.S. authorities and the organizers of the games ignored our reservations, and not without a certain arrogance.

The reluctance of the U.S. authorities and the commercial organizers of the games to ensure all the participants, including the Polish athletes, complete security, an equal chance to compete in accordance with the "fair play" [last two words in English] principle (czysta gra) [translation given in Polish] and to guarantee that they will stop using the summer Olympics for political aims, as well as to aggravate international relations — this was the first violation by the American hosts of the duties set down for them in the Olympic Charter. But this was not the end of it.

Various kinds of extremist organizations and special services are active in Los Angeles on the inspiration of and funded by the U.S. authorities, and they do not hide that their aim is to put concerted moral and ideological pressure on the Polish team and the teams of the other socialist states. Such an atmosphere of campaigned pressure, surveillance, and provocation will surely not favor our athletes' successful and undisrupted preparations for their performance on the Olympic arena.

Polish athletes have been participating in the games for 60 years, with the exception of the World War II interval. However, they cannot go to Los Angeles, because the Ronald Reagan administration is conducting hostile activities against Poland for the 4th year now, it is pursuing a propaganda war, interfering in our internal affairs, harming us economically, and attempting to isolate our state on the international arena. We have written of this many times and our "White Book" has fully documented it. Washington is not only monstrously disrupting the "peace of the Olympics" in its relations with Poland, because Reagan's policy of deploying the new nuclear missiles in Western Europe that are aimed at Poland and our allies, is also something that is bringing our continent closer to the verge of a nuclear "Euroshima."

The participation of Polish athletes in the Los Angeles games in such an atmosphere would strike at our national dignity and be tantamount to giving way to the reactionary forces in the United States that want to continue their confrontational policies against Poland and our allies on the Olympic arena. This is why the Polish Olympic Committee made this decision, a decision it was compelled to make by the policies pursued by the United States. It was all the more unpleasant because our athletes had been rigorously preparing themselves for the games and because our state had already spent no small amount of money on the games despite our well-known economic difficulties. We were also prepared to designate more foreign currency funds for the games in order to ensure a good start for our athletes in these very expensive Olympics which have, unfortunately, become subject to the capitalist profit principle.

The Polish Olympic Committee's decision is not a boycott or some kind of move to take revenge (for it was not our country that contrived the politically motivated boycott of the Olympics imposed in 1980 on certain countries by Washington!). The Olympic movement does not end in Los Angeles and neither does the history of the games.

The Polish Olympic movement and the sports movement in general will continue to develop its contacts and equal cooperation with athletes from all countries, including American athletes, to preserve the ideas behind the Olympic Charter and defend it against the abuses of politicians bent on confrontation -- abuses that are now so glaringly evident in Los Angeles.

Olympic Motto Lost

AU211254 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19/20 May 84 p 6

[Commentary signed "(L.P.)": "In Accordance With National Conscience and Dignity"]

[Text] We were waiting for these Olympics the same way we waited for every Olympic game before them. Our attitude to the Olympic games was and will always continue to be a positive one. This -- the greatest sporting celebration -- always brought us much excitement, thrilling moments, and emotion. The Los Angeles Olympics also gave us much hope in ourselves, in our fans, and our athletes. Unfortunately, the nearer we came to the date fixed for the Olympics, the more concerned we became by the news coming in from the American continent. Why are the politicians who have made sports the subject of their schemes and totally unsporting contests, attempting to contaminate the purity of the Olympic idea?

However, we believed that perhaps the world's best athletes would go to Los Angeles, that the Reagan administration would finally understand that the most important thing is the dignity of the sport, a dignity which originated in antiquity and does not tolerate political interference, particularly when this interference is far removed from the principles of fair play [last two words in English]. We believed that the persons responsible for preparing and conducting the Olympic games will go back to the history of the Olympics and draw the right conclusions from them. This was the belief of the fans and contestants who were earnestly preparing themselves to be in form.

Jan Parandowski wrote the following of the greatest Olympic games in the sporting world: "During the third full moon after the summer solstice, in the month of Parthenios, Olympus receives its contestants and guests. Every Greek has the right to enter for the games, every free-born Greek who has not stained his hands with murder or been cursed by the gods, and the whole world should be free from murder, unblemished by blood, and undisturbed by the tumult of arms...."

We believed that this is how it would be in Los Angeles, but facts weakened our faith in this. These facts indicated that the efforts of the politicizers (politykier) of Reagan's coalition were nothing other than attempts to deliberately disrupt the course of the Olympic preparations. Things became increasingly uneasy in the Californian city, and not only there. Slogans hostile to the athletes of the socialist camp began to appear. Threats began to be made that the security of the foreign athletes could not be guaranteed and publications issued advice to terrorists. These included instructions on how to use weapons, told people where to fire a machine gun from, and where to throw a grenade. The more than 400 gangs that are active in Los Angeles ended mutual hostilities in order to concentrate their efforts on the games.

Even then, we thought that these were attempts that a competent government was capable of stopping. We were wrong. The excesses began to mount and the U.S. Government was not concerned by this development of the situation. Reagan occupied himself with sanctions on socialist Poland. We accepted his sanctions calmly and although they did not testify to the U.S. Government's good will toward our country, Polish athletes did, after all, continue to train for the Olympics.

Polish athletes wanted to go to Los Angeles and win. Corporal Zdzislaw Hoffman, our triple jump world champion and representative of the Legia Central Military Sports Club trained for these games continuously in the belief that in Los Angeles he would become an Olympic champion as well as a world champion. Now, in the present situation, this seems impossible. Senior Ensign Jan Kowalczyk, horse riding champion of the last Olympics -- the Moscow Olympics -- wanted to compete for another gold medal at this year's games. However, can Senior Ensign Kowalczyk, Olympic champion and soldier of the people's Polish Armed Forces, go to the games at which an athletes honor, dignity, health, and even his life are under threat?

Can netball coach Hubert Wagner, who was, after all, dreaming of his team winning its next Olympic medal, risk going to the games whose organizers aimed to turn it into an event brimming with antisocialist chauvinism, acts of political extortion, terror, and force?...

However, athletes continue to train because that is a condition pertaining to sports -- to be good and to strive to be the best. But today we know, and this is unfortunately a sad and a painful truth, that the Olympic motto: citius, altius, fortius -- that is faster, higher, stronger -- lost its historic sense before the start of these "American" games. It is sad but true. The Reagan administration has trampled on the beautiful Olympic idea of peace between the nations.

We do not want a confrontation -- we prize peace too highly for that. We want competition, but one that is purely athletic and in the name of the idea that was a guiding light to Coubertin, the creator of the modern Olympic games.

We cannot take part in these Olympic games, but this decision solely stems from the attitude of the U.S. Government to the Olympic idea and to socialist Poland. We cannot agree with the way the policy of interference into our Polish affairs has been brought into the sports stadium. Poland's prestige in the world does not allow us to enter into a sports competition in the face of Reagan's ceaseless attacks, and without being guaranteed a truly Olympic festivity -- we are staying at home. Here we feel safe. This resolve dictates our hearts, conscience, and our national dignity.

TALKS CONCLUDED WITH GDR FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD222038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Two days consultations of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Poland and the GDR have ended in Warsaw. The state of implementation of the decisions undertaken during last year's official visit of friendship by the party and state delegation of the GDR, and during talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker, was discussed. It included the subject of expanding various forms of tourist exchange between both states.

PRESIDIUM VIEWS INVESTMENT PROJECTS, OTHER ISSUES

LD212306 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. The Government Presidium has held a session. It assessed the state of completion of central investment projects. When considering this issue, the Government Presidium concentrated in the main on matters connected with the performance of the suggestions recommended to ministers, heads of central offices and voivodas following the Supreme Chamber of Control inspection of building sites. It was stated that although the delays in the completion of certain investment projects are due to shortages of materials, at the same time the construction of many buildings is drawn out as a result of bad work organization, lack of thrift, and a lack of proper supervision.

The implementaton of the decisions regarding economic cooperation during the official visits to Poland of the party and state delegations of the GDR, of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and of the Hungarian People's Republic was assessed. The considerable increase in trade with these states was stressed. Directions for further cooperation were adopted; they presuppose an expansion of mutual trade.

The Government Presidium acquainted itself with reports drawn up by the chairman of the Polish National Bank on the position of enterprises threatened with the loss of credit-worthiness.

A decision was made to create a partisan's park of national remembrance in the Janowskie forests, to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the formation of People's Poland and the struggle waged against the Hitlerite invader by Polish and Soviet partisans.

STEPIEN ON ANTIELECTION DRIVE BY UNDERGROUND

AU201430 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 84 p 4

[Interview given by Colonel Stanislaw Stepien, departmental representative of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, to PAP correspondent Stanislaw Rozdzynski: "The 'Underground' Before the 17 June Elections -- Helplessness and Falsehood"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Rozdzynski] The Western centers of subversions and intelligence -- especially their propaganda outlets such as the VOA and Radio Free Europe -- continue to propagate various "letters from listeners" and fake but suitably doctored declarations, appeals, and resolutions produced in the West or by our own political oppositionists. The purpose of all that is to appeal for a boycott of the elections to the people's councils.

[Stepien] Let me add that in the past 2 years those same centers have sponsored attempts to disturb the political atmosphere during the anniversary, and during the most recent May Day.

In each case almost at once we have been told by those centers that there were "many and important" disturbances of peace and order on those occasions. For example, the REUTER agency reported in that way on our May Day celebrations, although nothing of the sort took place. The attempts to disturb May Day were really nothing to write home about.

All that shows that the people who appeal for disturbances, excesses, and boycotts are becoming increasingly less sure of themselves. The myths of the "underground" and "public resistance" continue to disintegrate. The leaders of the so-called Coordination Commission are becoming more and more isolated. We now have every reason to claim that the so-called underground would have no cause to exist without the "moral" encouragement and material support from the West and without the intellectual and organizational assistance from some isolated representatives of the intellectual communities that are known for their antisocialist attitudes.

[Rozdzynski] Are the specialized bodies of your ministry aware of the views and plans of the so-called underground in connection with the coming elections to the people's councils?

[Stepien] We have a good knowledge of the activities and plans of our adversaries. We are ready, if necessary, to strictly fulfill our legal duties. Every manifestation of a sudden hostile activity will be fought with every determination. We should bear in mind, however, that the Ministry of Internal Affairs services will not -- contrary to the views averse to us -- put themselves in the place of the sociopolitical and administrative-economic bodies of state when taking action in those areas in public life in which events to weaken the state take place. Nor will our services curb the functions of those bodies. Our job is to protect them.

[Rozdzynski] What are our adversaries counting on?

[Stepien] In difficult times and under conditions when the greatest values -- the security of the fatherland and peace -- are threatened, the class ties of the working people show their greatest strength. There is no doubt that especially the main communities of industrial work forces understand such a situation, one which occurred before and after May Day.

Since the "preelection maneuvers" during the first days of May have proved a sorry failure, the so-called underground has doubled its efforts in appealing for a boycott of the 17 June elections, because they know how important they are politically. Our adversaries need a spectacular success. After all, their Western patrons or paymasters must be given proof that the adversaries are "an important and significant force in Poland."

The adversaries, who are now getting ready to implement their boycott of the elections, are being impudently and noisily assisted by the enormous efforts of the Western radio stations, which in a planned and indefatigable way appeal to the Poles to destroy the people's achievements and to reject the aspirations of generations for the sake...of the interests of the "West's irreproachable democracy."

[Rozdzynski] What about some of the "positions, instructions, and directives" issued by the adversaries in connection with the 17 June elections?

[Stepien] We are in possession of many "documents," but a large number of them are not fit to be published because their language has nothing in common with the correct Polish language. In addition, those "documents" are mostly incoherent, inconsistent, and so on, and some of them hold contrary views on the issue of the boycott. In a word, they no doubt mirror the relations existing within the so-called leadership and its much weakened base. However, all our adversaries share in blindness, political stupidity, falsehoods, and treason. They also coldly expect others to risk their necks "in the name of the cause...."

Illegal publications call on people to drop empty envelopes into the ballot boxes, to take away the voting cards, and to practice a "flexible" or an "active" boycott.

The "Instruction on Activities To Boycott Elections," which was issued in Wroclaw Voivodship, recommends that on 17 June one should use such props as "artificial shit" ["sztuczne gowno"], disposable syringes, plastic "eggs," prophylactics, small balloons with leaflets, hydrogen [wodor], and acid.... I regret I cannot cite the slogans to boycott the elections, because the vocabulary of these slogans is composed of curses only.

The adversaries have no scruples in using children for circulating leaflets and for planting illegal publications in various public places, including even religious premises. Our Security Service and the Militia collect illegal publications and leaflets every day. Insofar as we know those appeals in forms of leaflets are falling on our people's deaf ears.

More experienced experts in subversion realize that all social conflicts can be caused by indiscriminate methods. The enemies of our state want to employ during the preelection period those methods and forms of the struggle against the authorities that were employed a few years ago and think that subversive activity will be tolerated. The course of elections will not be halted by whatever peddlers of leaflets, treasurers, go-betweens, and accountants to the so-called underground managed by the extremists do. These gentlemen should bear this in mind.

OPERATION AGAINST DRUG SMUGGLERS SUCCESSFUL

LD222234 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Internal Affairs press spokesman made available to television news today material concerning drug smuggling through Poland at a hitherto unheard of scale.

[Reporter] Heroin. The white powder of death. In Amsterdam, the world's drug dealing center, smugglers pay $300,000 for 1 kilogram. The film we are now showing to you is recent. It shows 10.8 kilograms of heroin in custody in Poland. At the Criminal Science Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs analysis is in progress. Here is the result: This white powder is heroin. The drug smuggling routes lead from the Near and Far East to Western Europe and further to the United States. There is no heroin market in Poland. That is why leaders of gangs thought Warsaw was a safe point for smuggling.

Warsaw-Paris express train: At the Kunowice border crossing a citizen of Sri Lanka is detained. In his sports shoes and behind his belt he hid nearly 2 kilograms of heroin. But his discovery was no accident. The operational services of the Citizens Militia already knew about this and other planned transports. The most important thing was not to reveal to others that one of the smugglers had been stopped. This was achieved. Less than 2 months later four Sri Lankans flew in from New Delhi. Each one had 900 grams of heroin. Two were detained by customs officers at Okecie Airport in Warsaw. Every step of the other two was followed by our operation services. The two couriers were detained in one of the Warsaw hotels after they made a telephone contact with foreign clients. Now it is known that the smuggling route goes from Warsaw through Rome and Milan to Palermo.

Warsaw, Okecie Airport: We took this film on 14 January when members of the crime fighting service were awaiting the arrival of more couriers. That is why we can show this film only today. These pictures are unique. For the first time the television crew is filming the courier before and during his arrest. The arrested Sri Lankan had 900 grams of heroin worth nearly $2 million. A plane is landing from Amsterdam on a transit flight to New Delhi. Direction Amsterdam -- Warsaw was to confuse our operational services. Two Sri Lankans attempt to smuggle through 1.8 kilograms of heroin. This is the last smuggling attempt. Several dozen militia officers and border protection troops have worked day and night on this case code-named "Messenger." Breaking up the Warsaw smuggling route south and west is one of the greatest successes in the fight against gangs of smugglers. The total seizure of 10.8 kilograms of heroin will be burned. This represents a potential 500,000 individual fixes. There are now 11 Sri Lankan citizens in prison awaiting trial by Polish courts.

BEDNARZ MOVED TO WARSAW HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT

NC222027 Paris AFP in English 1944 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, May 22 (AFP) -- A former official of the banned trade union Solidarity, Piotr Bednarz, who attempted suicide in his prison cell in northern Poland on May 14, was today taken by helicopter to a Warsaw hospital for emergency treatment. Mr Bednarz, 34, an inmate at Barczewo prison, stabbed himself in the abdomen with a kitchen knife. He underwent surgery at the prison's hospital but peritonitis ensued when his large intestine was not sown up properly. This necessitated a second operation at a hospital in Olsztyn May 19. He was flown to Warsaw today as his condition had suddenly worsened. At the time of the incident, Polish authorities denied it was a suicide attempt, terming it rather a "self-mutilation." Doctors today said they were concerned that the emotional state of Mr. Bednarz, who has suffered from severe depression in prison, could hamper his chances for recovery.

Mr. Bednarz joined five other political prisoners at the Barczewo prison late last month in signing a letter addressed to Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski protesting against mistreatment by prison guards. Informed sources said a report by a Church delegation which recently visited the prison appeared to substantiate the prisoners' charges.

TOGOLESE PRESIDENT EYADEMA ARRIVES 22 MAY

AU221524 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1513 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/5/1984 -- General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Togolese Republic, arrived in Bucharest in the afternoon of May 22 for an official visit of friendship to Romania upon the invitation of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

At the Otopeni Airport where the official arrival ceremony took place, the distinguished Togolese guest was warmly welcomed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian officials. After the ceremony, the messengers of the Togolese people, accompanied by Romanian officials, made for the residence reserved for them during their sojourn in Romania.

FORMER JAPANESE PREMIER FUKUDA MEETS MANESCU

AU221150 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/5/1984 -- On Tuesday, May 22, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, had an interview with Takeo Fukuda, former prime minister of Japan. During the interview, the mutual wish was expressed to further develop and expand the economic links and the relations between the two countries, in the spirit of the understandings reached and guidelines set during the summit dialogue conducted in Bucharest and Tokyo.

Press Conference Highlights

AU230853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2040 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/5/1984 -- During a press conference Takeo Fukuda highlighted President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives aimed at reducing tension, at disarmament and at safeguarding peace on our planet. "I am inspired by particular respect for the activity President Nicolae Ceausescu devotes to promoting the interests of world peace, especially as concerns the halt in the arms race, in the nuclear arming first of all" he said.

Pointing out his country's concern over the nuclear war and the work done on a world plane against the atomic arms, the speaker stressed that "Considering this as well as the stance promoted by President Nicolae Ceausescu and by Romania as to the rise in the number of atomic weapons in the world I believe that possibilities exist for a good cooperation between our countries in the international plane. I also believe that both within the UN and in other international forums wide possibilities exist for development of effective cooperation between our countries in view of promoting the interests of peace".

Referring to the Romanian-Nipponese efforts for collaboration, the speaker said: "Given our similar points of view on the international issues it is only but natural that between the two countries intense, ever wider and more important economic relations should develop as well". In the context he showed that with joint effort, the two countries can develop mutually advantageous economic relations, thus contributing to creating better relations in the plane of the general economic relations throughout the world.

Received by Ceausescu

AU222001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/5/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received, on May 22, Takeo Fukuda, former prime minister of Japan, who is paying a visit to Romania. Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, attended the interview. The guest thanked for the honour to meet again the Romanian head of state, for the invitation to visit Romania and the opportunity to exchange views on matters of common concern. He was also highly appreciative of Romania's policy of international peace and collaboration, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to the settlement of major contemporary issues.

During the interview, which passed in cordial and friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the Romanian-Japanese relations, and stress was laid on the need to expand trade exchanges and cooperation in production, in particular, and to develop the relationships between the two countries, in general, to the advantage of both peoples. The exchange of views on issues of the world political life disclosed the need for all countries and peoples to step up efforts to stop the deterioration of the international situation, to settle by political and negotiated means all litigious issues among states, to halt the arms race, in particular, to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to prevent war and safeguard peace, to eradicate underdevelopment and establish a new economic order.

Emphasis was placed on the particular role incumbent on heads of state and government and politicians and on their responsibility in the attainment of the aspirations for peace and security of peoples, for the elimination of the nuclear peril, for free and self-reliant development, and for economic and social progress.

ENACHE MEETS SPANISH DEPUTY PREMIER GUERRA

AU222000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Madrid AGERPRES 22/5/1984 -- Messages of salute were exchanged between RCP General Secretary, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, and the secretary-general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), prime minister of Spain, Felipe Gonzalez, during the interview the RCP delegation led by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, had with the PSOE assistant secretary-general, deputy prime minister of Spain, Alfonso Guerra. Information was exchanged on the activity and current concerns of the RCP and the PSOE. Both sides highlighted with satisfaction the positive course of the relations between the two parties, and expressed their wish to expand them. The two sides' determination was also shown to strengthen the manysided collaboration between Romania and Spain as well as the friendship between the two peoples. Aspects of the current international situation were also approached.

CHENGWU-LED PRC DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

AU221859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1711 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/5/1984 -- The delegation of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference of the People's Republic of China, headed by Yang Chengwu, member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Conference, now visiting Romania, met on May 22 with Ion Gheorghe, vice-chairman of the Committee on People's Councils Affairs.

On the occasion, the guests were told about the activity of the local bodies of state power, with emphasis on their role in the building of the socialist society in Romania. The Chinese delegation also had interviews at the Brasov and Constanta County People's Councils of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and saw round economic, social and cultural units in those countries and in Bucharest municipality.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO AGRICULTURE COUNCIL PLENUM

AU211230 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 May 84 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Management, in Bucharest 19 May]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The extended plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture has thoroughly examined how agricultural spring activities are progressing this year and has worked out measures to ensure that crop tending and the harvesting take place under favorable conditions, so as to achieve increased outputs, to increase agriculture's contribution to our fatherland's general development, and to improving the well-being of all our nation. (loud applause)

I also wanted to particpate in and to take the floor at this plenary session of our peasantry's high democratic forum in order to stress the importance and role of agriculture in our national economy and our party's and state's attention and concern for implementing the agricultural development program. I also wanted to participate in these proceedings in order to draw attention once again to certain problems that must be better solved and to the need to improve the activity carried out by the agricultural bodies, by all working people, and all peasantry in general, because only in this way will we be able to implement the important targets set for agriculture. (loud applause)

As is well known, this spring's agricultural activity has been carried out under somewhat difficult conditions owing to a prolonged winter up to the beginning of May. We are almost 20 days in arrear as regards vegetation owing to the cold weather and to delays in sowing. Although it was delayed, one can state that in general, the sowing has been carried out under favorable conditions. Rainfall, also in May, has been favorable for vegetation. One can thus say that all necessary conditions exist for achieving large crops or even record yields this year.

During the discussions in plenum, sections, and groups of counties, lengthy reference was made to both the results achieved and to certain failings and negative aspects. You have been able to realize that a number of counties, units -- state and cooperative units -- and private farms have achieved positive results in this year's spring sowing activity, thus demonstrating that even under difficult weather conditions owing to rainfall it is possible and one must try to carry out agricultural work in time. Where this happened, crops are already growing -- as you have heard at this meeting -- and some of them have already been hoed for the second time. A number of positive results have also been achieved in animal breeding, in increasing livestock, and in animal products. Thus one can say that the discussions in this high democratic forum of our peasantry and working people in agriculture is a very suitable framework for an extensive exchange of experience, for giving general application to what is good -- and we do have many good things in agriculture -- something that will make it possible for all units, all counties, and all the peasantry to employ that advanced experience in order to achieve increasingly large crops in all fields. (loud, prolonged applause)

We must frankly state that, even under the more difficult conditions this spring, sowing could have been concluded at least 10 days earlier if operations had been better organized and if each day and each hour had been used properly. Unfortunately, not all counties and units have eliminated the practice of waiting and delaying sowing and other agricultural activities until so-called best conditions exist. The best possible conditions have been demonstrated by practice which shows -- and each peasant and worker in agriculture knows this -- that each day of delay results in very serious losses in crops.

It is necessary to draw the proper conclusions and to take action with great responsibility and determination to completely eliminate this wrong mentality, including the mentality of certain specialists -- or maybe especially that of certain specialists -- so as to properly tend crops in order to achieve large crops this year.

Bearing in mind that we have had to resow almost 200,000 hectares of cereals that were damaged this winter and that certain counties have not yet finished their sowing activity, all necessary measures must be taken so that sowing will be completely concluded within the next 3-4 days, including planting all vegetables. No more justification or reason is possible to further delay the sowing and planting of vegetables in all counties and all communes.

At the same time, efforts must focus on hoeing and on other crop tending jobs. All row crops have to be hoed at least three times. The wrong thesis -- even promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture at one point, as well as by the Academy of Agricultural Sciences -- that if we use weed killers hoeing is not necessary, must be abandoned. Row crops have to be hoed whether weed killers are used or not. It is well known -- and practice has demonstrated this -- that hoeing equals a good rainfall and where irrigation is done it equals a good watering. Thus we must take all necessary measures to hoe all row crops -- I am including vegetable growing -- at least three times. Where the rainfall is scarce they must be hoed even four times -- which was done by many units last year and which led to larger crops of 10-15 and even 20 metric tons of corn per hectare.

The county party committees, the people's councils, and agricultural bodies must work out the optimal time per area for carrying out hoeing work and the other crop tending. The Ministry of Agriculture, together with the Academy of Agricultural Sciences must participate in and help establish those optimal times for hoeing. We must not leave this activity to chance and to the latitude of each specialist or unit.

At the same time we must take the necessary measures to make all the peasantry and all residents in villages participate actively in all agricultural work. In conformity with the legal provisions governing agricultural activity, all measures envisaged by law must be taken when this activity has to be carried out so that all people participate in this activity, including specialists and other specialized cadres in the given commune! All of them eat and all must participate in ensuring good crops! Let us abandon the current practice of keeping refreshment bars or rather taverns open during this period! Corn and other plants are full of weeds and many of those who are supposed to hoe them are having a drink outside some bar or are indulging in various games of chance. Let us firmly eliminate such practices, let us introduce order and discipline, and let us achieve what we have jointly proposed, so that all village residents participate in agricultural work! (loud applause)

Within this framework, special attention has to be paid to lands sown to corn, potatoes, sunflower, and especially intensive cropping. We had lengthy discussions on this in December and at this winter's meeting in Sinaia. All the necessary conditions exist. Our experience last year has shown that the envisaged outputs can be achieved, and we must ensure everything that has been envisaged both as regards density of crops and fertilizers, and all work to be performed in order to achieve the planned outputs or even exceed them.

We must bear in mind that next year we will increase these areas. In point of fact, in a few years, i.e. in the next 5-year plan we want to give general application to the plan of intensive cropping, especially on irrigated plots. Only in this way will we be able to achieve the outputs we have proposed to achieve and only thus will we ensure everything necessary for the proper supply of our people with vegetable and animal agricultural products.

As we have discussed in former meetings, specialists, brigades, or special teams established for intensive cropping plots must constantly concern themselves with this activity; they must be regularly advised and how they are carrying out their activity must be checked.

Generally speaking, we must do all we can to fulfill this year's planned agricultural output. Rainfall up to now is a guarantee that we will even be able to exceed this production and achieve record yields that will ensure a strong increase in the role of agriculture in our fatherland's socioeconomic development.

Along with this it is also necessary to thoroughly prepare for the harvesting of cereals and other crops, without any losses. It is known that each year we lose several hundreds of kilograms of grains -- wheat, barley, and rye -- per hectare owing to shortcomings in harvesting operations. A loss of 300 kilograms per hectare, in terms of our agricultural lands, means almost all the quantity of grains to ensure food for some 25-30 percent of our people.

In the period before harvesting begins -- almost 1 month -- combines and the other agricultural machines must be repaired under the most favorable conditions. A further general revision on how such repairs have been carried out is necessary; tests have to be carried out, and combine operators must be trained so that they know how to operate combines in order to eliminate any kind of waste, and all necessary measures must be taken to prevent losses during harvesting.

Let us act so that barley is harvested within 4-5 days -- some comrades here stated that they are even able to harvest barley within 3 days and wheat within 8-10 days at most. What I have in mind, comrades, is that in the entire county -- and not just on certain plots of land as certain agricultural units understood last year -- wheat should be harvested in 8-10 days and barley in 4-5 days. This requires a proper organization of operations, a concentration of forces, and the establishment of the best period for beginning the harvesting, without waiting for the crops to be excessively ripe.

Along with harvesting we must ensure that 2-3 days after the conclusion of harvesting plots of land are cleared of stubble, so that they can be plowed and sown to secondary crops.

Taking into consideration the delay in vegetation, that is, the fact that we will harvest later than in preceding years -- we have to take very firm measures in this respect, so that not a single hour is lost and so that secondary crops are sown on some 2 million hectares upon schedule.

The gardening activity has been mentioned here. It is necessary for us to take proper measures to perform good quality work on schedule both in vegetable, wine, and fruit growing. Although with some delay, the necessary conditions exist for achieving good vegetable outputs and thus ensuring proper supplies of agricultural products for our people.

On this occasion, too, I would like to stress the need for all counties and all units to pay particular attention to seed crops in order to ensure good quality seeds and their storage and preservation. Although we have discussed this problem before there were shortcomings this spring as well; the necessary quantities of seeds, especially proper quality seeds, were not ensured. Therefore, each country must directly take care of plots of land sown to seed crops, must ensure seeds, and take special measures for harvesting and storing them -- not together with the other agricultural products -- so as to preserve their germination and so as to have seeds that will ensure optimal crops.

Taking into account the amount of work we have to carry out in the vegetable sector, it is necessary to ensure the proper organization of labor, complete order, and discipline. The decisive role in achieving large crops is played by our people, specialists, peasants, cooperative members, and all agricultural workers. They are the ones to actually and ultimately decide the achievement of good or poor crops.

I have stressed that, regardless of weather conditions, we can and must achieve good crops. It is therefore necessary to take firm action to ensure that all the peasantry, all working people in agriculture, and all village residents participate in agricultural work. Only in this way will we be able to achieve good crops this year, record crops, so that agriculture can present itself at the 40th anniversary of the victory of the revolution for national and social liberation and at the 13th party congress with positive results in all areas. (prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Esteemed comrades, as has been mentioned by many comrades who have taken the floor, there is a better situation in animal breeding compared to the same period last year. All breeds have increased in number although in certain cases we have not completely fulfilled the plan provisions. Animal products such as milk, eggs, and meat have also increased, including deliveries to the state stock. Nevertheless, many shortcomings and negative situations continue to persist in this sector. We have discussed these problems at length during the plenary meeting and at recent meetings and therefore I do not want to dwell on them now. We must more firmly draw all the necessary conclusions both from what is positive and from what is negative. Let us act with greater determination and responsibility to eliminate these negative aspects, to give general application to what is positive, so that in animal breeding, too, we will be able to implement our programs and this year's plan.

First and foremost we must ensure the number of all breeds and the planned animal production. Particular attention must be further paid to cattle and especially to the number of cows and heifers. You are familiar with the programs of each country and each sector -- state, cooperative, or private sector -- and I do not want to repeat those program provisions now. However, I want to draw attention to the fact that at the end of this year's first quarter -- although we have more animals than last year -- the number of animals fall short of plan provisions. It is true there are still 8 months left for calving and so forth and therefore there are conditions to reach the planned number of animals if we take all necessary measures to ensure appropriate calving, to cut back on mortality, and on other losses. However, as you know, in the case of cows we cannot do anything to ensure additional calving; thus we base ourselves on what was achieved in 1983 to increase the number of animals this year. Taking into consideration the important role played by cattle in our animal breeding sector, we must take all necessary measures -- as we have already established -- to ensure the mating of cows and heifers this year, so that in 1985 we will ensure at least an 85 percent birthrate; normally, however, we should propose to achieve a 90 percent one. Thus it lies in our power to ensure the fulfillment of the general animal breeding program by taking action this year and by seeing to it monthly in order to set the basis for an increased number of animals next year, so that we reach 11 million cattle.

In the case of pigs -- as I have mentioned on other occasions -- the situation is better. The number of pigs we have now almost reaches the level of plan provisions for 1990. That means that we have no problems regarding a greater increase in the number of pigs, because we believe that the number of pigs we have now is high enough. However, there are problems regarding achieving the slaughter weight and regarding the excessively high consumption per 1 kilogram meat. There are units which instead of 4 nutritive units consume 6, some even 7 nutritive units per 1 kilogram meat. You know very well that the practice exists at world level -- and we too have such results -- to use 3.7-3.8 and sometimes even less nutritive units per kilogram of pork. This is why we have to take measures to put order and discipline into fattening, breeding, and feeding pigs.

Although we have the necessary number of pigs, here too it is necessary to take proper measures, so that by the end of this year we will be able to ensure the number of piglets for the 15 million pigs to be slaughtered in 1985. We must begin 1985 with the overall number of planned pigs for slaughtering apart from the brood sow. There is enough time left; almost two more farrowings can take place before the end of this year -- and therefore this can be achieved.

I would like to draw attention to the great losses, through mortality or slaughtering for so-called inevitable needs which, in fact means, self-consumption [autoconsum]. Firm measures are necessary to put in order in all pig breeding and all fattening units. Maybe we have to take organizational measures, too, to increase the responsibility of farms or of sectors in large pig breeding complexes; thus we will strengthen order and discipline even more to ensure their proper operation and management.

As for sheep, results for the first quarter are satisfactory. However, in order to achieve the number of sheep planned for this year, and thus the number which we will have available in 1985, we must ensure a greater increase in the number of sheep as well.

We have the necessary time available and we must take proper measures to ensure an additional lambing of at least 3 million sheep this autumn. Thus we will be able to ensure lambs for spring slaughter weighing 20 kilograms as envisaged by law, including the coming months -- June-July --and lambs of at least 30 kilograms for export.

I also want to draw attention to the measures that have to be taken to implement the program on improving breeds to ensure both milk, meat, and wool production. You are familiar with the program for counties and therefore I do not want to further dwell on it. However, we must take firm measures to implement this program. It is also necessary to ensure the chicken and rabbit meat production, egg production, and to develop the small fur animal breeding sector, silkworm, and other productions. Generally speaking, firm measures are necessary to implement all programs and side-programs in the animal breeding sector and to strengthen order and discipline -- as one of the decisive conditions for eliminating failings and improving the activity in this important sector of our agriculture.

At the December meeting and later we discussed and worked out a number of measures on improving the sanitary-veterinary activity. I must state that, taking into consideration the results achieved in certain agricultural units, I cannot say that appropriate action has been taken everywhere. Therefore, I deem it necessary for all counties -- beginning, of course, with the Ministry of Agriculture -- to seriously examine how the established measures are being applied and to take firm action to increase the responsibility of veterinary surgeons, to radically improve sanitary-veterinary assistance, including everything entailed by it, by first and foremost beginning with preventive measures.

It is also necessary that all modernization work in stables be concluded by September and to ensure the necessary water in all units. The situation in each unit must be examined, so that by the autumn there will be no unit, however small, that has not solved all its problems regarding modernization and ensuring the necessary water.

On the basis of experience gained thus far biogas installations have to be built in all animal breeding units, as well as solar and wind energy installations, so as to ensure in each unit the overall energy needed, especially in the winter.

Some of you have participated -- as far as I know -- in an exchange of experience in Olt County. There are already biogas installations with positive results in many counties. We must give them general application without further delay.

Special attention must be paid to animal foddering and to ensuring the necessary fodders for autumn and for 1985 before the new crop. A fodder inventory has been distributed to you by taking into account the number of animals envisaged for each county.

Measures are necessary -- and I would like to ask all counties to examine how each unit ensures -- even with some leeway -- the necessary fodders for next year, so that there will not be any problems in this field next winter. At the same time, firm measures are necessary to apply the experience gained in improving fodders on the basis of known technologies -- which are applied with positive results in several counties -- so that we will be able to ensure proper fodders and to achieve the planned production. Once again I want to draw attention to pastures and to the need to take all necessary measures to ensure seeds to cultivate at least 1 million hectares of pasture lands next year, thus achieving an increase of several times over in the fodder production per hectare compared to what is being achieved on noncultivated pastures.

Although little was said during the plenary session about the food industry, I must mention that in this field, too, there are still a number of very serious failings and that it is necessary to strengthen responsiblity and discipline. However, being an industrial sector, I believe that what I said at the meeting of the working people's council is completely valid also in the food industry, although it has its own specific features and is closely linked to the agricultural activity.

We must take firm measures to repair and ensure the proper operation of all sugar factories. In August they all have to operate properly and production tests should be carried out, so that the last year's unacceptable situation is eliminated. The same is true for the edible oil industry, and for other sectors of the food industry.

Our agriculture should make a more important contribution to fulfilling the export plan and achieving the necessary hard currency for the development of the overall national economy. Some of the comrades here spoke about the fulfillment or nonfulfillment of the export plan. I want to draw attention only to the fact that everything must be done to fulfill the export provisions completely since they are viewed as minimal. We have the possibility for larger exports by achieving greater and better productions.

At least judging by what was said here today, the problem of cutting back on material consumption and on production costs and the problems of labor productivity and economic efficiency have been ignored completely. Maybe they were discussed in groups or in sections.

However, I have the impression that those problems are not given appropriate attention by the Ministry of Agriculture, the agricultural bodies, the people's councils, and the county party committees. This impression is based on the 1983 inventory and on the situation of the first quarter of the current year.

Agriculture should not operate with losses and therefore we must take all necessary measures so that production costs are much lower than the production achieved. This requires a general improvement in the management activity and in organizing the activity of agricultural machine stations and other operations in agriculture, and it requires a greater increase in labor productivity and a cutback in labor costs, so that each unit and each sector will achieve a forceful increase in economic efficiency and profitability.

It is obvious that this efficiency and profitability can be attained only by appropriately increasing production, and by fulfilling at least the planned production. It must be well understood that the incomes of all working people in agriculture and of all peasants are closely linked to the profitability and efficiency in all agricultural sectors. It is necessary for us to firmly apply in this field, too, the new economic mechanism and the socialist principles of remuneration achieved; it is necessary to give general application to the overall contract system, so that those cooperative members and agricultural workers, and those specialists who are performing good work will be able to benefit from unlimited incomes -- as a result of their production -- while those who perform poorer work will earn less so that there is no more a guaranteed minimal income for anyone. The guaranteed minimal income is the work place, comrades! The possibility of earning higher wages lies in the power, diligence, and skill of each individual! And, as you know well -- you have heard it here and in other meetings -- high production has yielded high wages to certain cooperative members, to entire units, and to certain workers in state agricultural enterprises.

I believe that the National Agriculture Council must adopt a firmer attitude on those problems and must ask all agricultural units, all specialists, the Ministry of Agriculture, and agricultural bodies to proceed to firmly applying the new economic mechanism, to forcefully increasing efficiency and profitability in agriculture. Only in this way will they be able to increase the share of agriculture, as well as its contribution to our fatherland's general development, to improving the people's well-being, and to strengthening our country's sovereignty and independence. (loud, prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades, the provisions of this year's agricultural plan, of the long-term plan for branches and subbranches, including the 1985 provisions, are well known. We have clear prospects, a good material basis, and we have a capable peasantry that has demonstrated that it is able to honorably fulfill its role in our socialist society. We have good specialists and we have everything necessary to raise agriculture onto a higher level, and to fulfill the new agrarian revolution. (loud, prolonged applause)

The organizational activity is decisive now. We must ensure the proper organization of work in all sector, the improvement of technology, the strengthening of order and discipline, and an increased responsibility of all agricultural bodies, of all units, each specialist, each working man, each cooperative member, and peasant. As I have mentioned, the people, the peasantry, and all working people in agriculture are playing a decisive role now. I am convinced that it lies in our peasantry's power and in the power of all agricultural workers to demonstrate that they know how to use the available material base under good conditions and to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the 12th party congress, and of the national conference. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

In agriculture, too, we have created a broad democratic leadership system in all units. It is now necessary to ensure the good operation of that system, an increased responsibility of the mangerial councils in state and cooperative units, and a strengthened role and responsibility of general meetings as democratic collective leadership bodies of the overall activity, both in state and cooperative units. I believe that in this field there is still a great deal to be done so that each worker and each cooperative member will understand that he is the owner, end-user and also the producer of products, and that he must participate with all his responsibility in carrying out all operations and in leading the overall activity. We must see to it that our revolutionary workers' democracy will manifest itself forcefully in this field, too, by increasing the role and responsibility of all peasants in our agriculture. (applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

We must act with greater determination to improve the activity in agricultural machine stations and in all agricultural mechanization stations. We have established a uniform machinery and tractor network; we have all conditions available to ensure the mechanization of all agricultural operations under positive conditions. We must frankly state that there are still certain failings in this sector as well. It is necessary to more firmly apply what has been established in connection with linking agricultural machine stations to production units, and with linking the incomes of directors, of the leadership, and of tractor drivers and mechanizers to the agricultural production achieved. No one in agricultural machine stations should earn more than is in keeping with the agricultural production achieved -- not in keeping with the number of hectares he has plowed. We must see to it that that good quality work is performed and that quality is demonstrated in the crop production achieved. (loud applause)

It is necessary to ask for and pursue an improvement in the operation of agroindustrial councils which are called upon to ensure a better and more uniform coordination of operations and the fulfillment of agricultural production in all areas.

Last year we adopted a national program on irrigation, land amelioration, and increased soil productivity. Resolute measures are required to implement this program and to carry out agricultural work this year. At the same time, all due measures must be taken to ensure that the existing irrigation system functions properly. We have repeatedly discussed these matters, so I will not now go into detail. However, I want to seriously call the attention of all counties and units to the fact that they must supervise the utilization of irrigation systems and ensure that they work properly, as has been established.

In order to implement our agricultural programs we must improve the activities of the agricultural academy and of research institutes and enhance the contribution of agricultural sciences to providing highly productive seeds adapted to the conditions prevailing in our country -- i.e. resistant to freezing temperatures and to drought -- and capable of yielding good crops with less water. Similarly, we must increase the contribution of scientific research to improving livestock breeds and to working out new systems of efficient, low-cost agricultural operations. We have obtained many good results in this respect, but much remains yet to be done. We absolutely must improve activities in this area, which is very important for the implementation of our agricultural programs, and must enhance the role of agricultural sciences in implementing the party program and the new agrarian revolution. In point of fact, a highly productive agriculture is inconceivable without advanced scientific work. The failings I mentioned here also reflect failings in scientific research. The implementation of our programs requires improved and intensified research activities. We have a considerable research potential, and we must ensure that this sector assumes a greater responsibility for and participates directly in the implementation of the programs established for both state and cooperative units.

Similarly, we must further improve our agricultural educational system at all levels and coordinate it even more closely with production and with the demands of modern science and agriculture on any agricultural specialist, so that any graduate of an agricultural institute can actively contribute to agricultural production immediately upon completing his studies. We must improve vocational and specialized schools and the training of cadres in general. A modern and highly productive agriculture requires properly trained people with agricultural studies. It must become clear to us that agriculture is a demanding profession. It requires great knowledge, including mechanical abilities, as well as training in biology, chemistry, and so forth. That is why we must take all necessary measures to implement the provisions of the education law and the programs we have on generally raising the level of professional training of all cadres, all workers, and the entire peasantry. (loud applause)

I have not spoken about agricultural activities in noncooperative areas because we recently had a special meeting on this topic. Naturally, when we talk about improving agricultural work, implementing programs, and providing leadership and guidance for the entire agriculture, that concerns the noncooperative sector, too. Here, too, we have good results. The program we have in this area is beginning to yield good results, but that is only a beginning. We must resolutely ensure that our central and local agricultural bodies grasp that they are responsible for and must supervise and guide the entire agriculture in all its sectors, wherever and by whomever land is cultivated or livestock bred. All agricultural work must be carried out under the guidance and leadership of agricultural bodies.

County agricultural bodies, the Ministry of Agriculture, and all ministry sections must assume greater responsibility for organizing all activities with a view to ensuring that all of the complex problems arising in agriculture are solved swiftly and satisfactorily. Only thus will we be able to fulfill our tasks in this important area of activity.

That, too, has been discussed on several occasions; we have taken various measures. Now is the time to act to implement them in the best conditions.

The National Council is also responsible for silviculture and for the National Council of Waters. We did not intend to examine now matters concerning silviculture or water. However, when we were discussing livestock we made it clear that the silvicultural sectors has its responsibilities in this respect. We have discussed the program for silviculture and that is well known. All the conclusions we arrived at about improving agricultural activities are also equally valid for silviculture, and hence we must ensure that the relevant program is implemented in the best conditions.

A close connection exists between the irrigation sector and the National Council of Waters. The implementation of the irrigation program requires improvements in the activities of the National Council of Waters, which must fulfill its tasks more responsibly. Thus, all the component bodies of the National Council of Waters must draw the due conclusions concerning their activities and optimally fulfill their greatly responsible tasks.

Esteemed comrades, the implementation of our agricultural plan and programs also requires improved party activities in all units and sectors. The good results obtained are partly due to party activities, while poor results point to serious failings in the work of party bodies and organizations. As the leading political force in all sectors, including agriculture, the party bodies and organizations are fully responsible for the implementation of party decisions and of the law, and for the implementation of agricultural development programs.

Thus, resolute measures are required to improve the work and increase the role of party bodies and organizations in the organization and unfolding of all agricultural activities. The work of Communists and party organizations is judged not by words and statements, but by the way in which the development plan is implemented and by the results obtained in agricultural production. That is the only proof of good party work. (loud, prolonged applause)

We have sound party organizations and a large number of party members in villages. This strong force must act to unite the entire peasantry and all working people in villages within a single detachment of socialism builders in agriculture, thus permitting us to increase agricultural production to the level required by the 12th party congress, to unflaggingly implement the agrarian revolution, and to increase the contribution of the agricultural sector to developing the fatherland and raising the well-being of the entire nation! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!"

We must also intensify political-educational activities and the shaping of the new man, builder of socialism, so that all agricultural workers and the entire peasantry should consciously participate in both implementing agricultural programs, and in the socio-economic and general leadership of the country; this is one of the essential requirements of our workers-revolutionary democracy and of successfully implementing the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism! (loud and prolonged applause)

The results obtained in agricultural production must also serve to demonstrate the force and vitality of our socialist agriculture as one of the important aspects of our socialist society! We must thus demonstrate the force and vitality of the Romanian socialist society and of a people who are masters of their fate, who are consciously building their own future, who are working for themselves and for securing for their fatherland a dignified place among the world's nations. We must prove that all our people are conscious of the fact that by developing all socioeconomic sectors and raising our countries to new peaks of progress and civilization, they are strengthening Romania's defense capabilities and its independence and sovereignty! (loud applause and cheers; lengthy chanting of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

Esteemed comrades, this year we mark the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation that paved the way for the socialist revolution and for building socialism in our country. Also this year we will hold the 13th party congress, which will open up new prospects for our country's development. We must meet these great events in the history of our country with the best possible results in all areas, thus in agriculture, too! We must ensure that our agricultural sector meets the 40th anniversary of the revolution and the 13th party congress with the noteworthy successes, record production, and new and important progress in increasing its role and contribution to the general development of our country and to the well-being of the people!

We have available all the requirements for attaining those objectives, and I want to express my conviction that all the participants in the plenum of the National Council of Agriculture, all agricultural bodies, all units, all working people, and our entire peasantry -- cooperative and private -- will act in complete unity, led by the party, to attain those objectives.

I am firmly convinced that this year we will obtain the results that we all hope for, and I want to wish all the participants in the plenum, the entire peasantry, and all working people in the agricultural sector the greatest possible successes, good health, and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm the entire audience stands up and cheers at length for the RCP and its secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

STROUGAL DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT 22 MAY

Lays Wreath on Tito's Grave

LD221331 Prague CTK in English 1223 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 22 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal Tuesday paid tribute to the memory of former Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito by laying a bouquet to his grave here.

Later, Lubomir Strougal visited the "21 May" engineering works in Belgrade, whose production beginnings are connected with Czechoslovak assistance. At present, the factory employs 4,300 workers and produces annually 250,000 engines for Zastava cars. Its general director Filip Grujic informed the Czechoslovak guest of its prospects and pointed out that Yugoslavia is interested in cooperation and specialization in production with the Czechoslovak automobile industry.

The Czechoslovak premier stressed that the suggestions for deeper cooperation in production must be specified and implemented on a long-term basis.

Djuranovic-Strougal Talks

LD221758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government of the CSSR at noon today. They talked about ways and methods to further promote bilateral cooperation in all fields. They also talked about certain aspects of the present situation in international relations.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they noted that Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations are very good. Premier Strougal expressed satisfaction at his present visit to Yugoslavia and conveyed greetings from Gustav Husak, CSSR president, to President Veselin Djuranovic and the SFRY Presidency. President Djuranovic expressed the hope that President Husak will be able to pay Yugoslavia the visit to which he had been invited.

During the talks, both sides stressed that bilateral cooperation was developing very satisfactorily, but note was taken of the fact that untapped possibilities existed for the promotion of industrial cooperation and specialization and for the joint appearance of economic organizations from Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia on third countries' markets.

When discussing the international situation, SFRY Presidency President Djuranovic and Czechoslovak Premier Strougal paid particular attention to the present situation in the world economy. President Djuranovic pointed out the difficult position of developing countries, especially in connection with their foreign debts. Consequently, efforts had to be made to resolve this question in a more equitable manner.

The talks were attended on the Yugoslav side by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Raid Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and other personalities. Present on the Czechoslovak side were Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of the federal government; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other personalities.

After the talks, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency hosted a luncheon for Premier Strougal, during which toasts were exchanged. In the toasts it was stressed that differences between the international positions of Yugoslavia and the CSSR and the specific aspects of their state order were not and should not be obstacles to successful and fruitful bilateral cooperation.

State, Party Cooperation

LD222055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May (TANJUG) -- Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government of the CSSR and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Strougal conveyed greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and from the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and to the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Stojanovic thanked Strougal for the greetings and returned them.

During a cordial and friendly conversation. it was stressed that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPCZ and the two countries were developing successfully on the basis of well-known principles, and that all the conditions and the mutual readiness necessary for their development existed. A particular place, it was pointed out, was occupied in this connection by the mutually beneficial and highly developed economic cooperation between the two countries. Information was exchanged about topical questions of the socioeconomic and political development of the SFRY and the CSSR.

Nikola Stojanovic also spoke about the LCY's activity in the carrying out of the policy of economic stabilization and the development of socialist self-management, as well as about the realization of the LCY's role under the present social conditions.

Strougal spoke about the CPCZ's activity in the realization of the decisions of the party's 16th congress. The conversation also dwelt on the activities of the LCY and the CPCZ on the international scene. The talks were also attended by Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Trajko Lipkovski, SFRY ambassador to the CSSR; Bohumil Simacek, CSSR ambassador to the SFRY; and other personalities.

FAVORABLE PROSPECTS FOR 1984 TRADE WITH BULGARIA

LD222256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Leskovac, May 22 (TANJUG) -- Representatives of enterprises in southern Serbia and Macedonia authorised for local-frontier trade and traffic said today (Tuesday) that this form of cooperation with Bulgaria has been more successful this year than in 1983. Judging by projects executed and concluded so far: There will be an increase of 20 percent over last year. Total trade in one direction will be worth seven million 200,000 dollars this year.

PROGRESSIVE BULGARIAN VIEWS ON MACEDONIA

LD222158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1753 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 22 (TANJUG) -- A new book entitled "Historical Truth" - a collection of documents setting out the stands of the progressive public in Bulgaria and its Pirin Macedonia region on the Macedonian national question in the 1896-1956 period, was presented by Dr Pero Damjanovic in Belgrade's press center today (Tuesday).

The book, compiled by Pero Korobar and Dr Orde Ivanoski and published by KULTURA of Skpoje, was printed in Macedonian, Serbo-Croatian, English, French, and Russian.

The documents contain valuable data and observations on Macedonia's socio-political and socio-economic position from the period of Ottoman rule, through its partition by four Balkan states and another national subjugation by Balkan monarchies. The book analyses the roles of great powers and Balkan governments, the Bulgarian in particular, and their attitudes towards the Macedonian people in the period. It gives prominence to the views of the progressive Bulgarian public on the national identity of the Macedonians. In the majority of examples set out in the book, the Macedonians are reaffirmed as a separate nation which has an inalienable historical right to sovereignty both as a nation and a state.

The book is especially valuable for its presentation of documents by the Bulgarian Communist Party (BKP), in which the party underlines the solidarity of the working class and Balkan communist parties and their readiness to help the national emancipation of Macedonia. Prominent among these are the BKP's proposals between the two world wars for self-determination of Pirin Macedonia, recognition of a minority status to the Macedonians and the opening of schools and churches which would enjoy an equal status with the Bulgarian ones.

Citing the Yugoslav foreign policy principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the correspondent of the Bulgarian News Agency asked the authors at the presentation how that principle agreed with the book which (?puts) our BKP documents. Damjanovic replied that the principle had not been violated because the publication of such documents did not represent interference in internal affairs. Since Bulgarian officials continue to deny the Macedonian people, which is a Yugoslav people, the issue is one that concerns Yugoslavia. The real question is why Bulgarian Communists have changed their views on the Macedonian national question and betrayed Georgi Dimitrov, Damjanovic added.

The correspondent of the Bulgarian daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT asked why the book did not present opposite views, such as those voiced by Bulgaria's OTECHESTVEN FRONT in 1942 and 1943. Ivanoski answered that the documents in question disclosed fascist views on the rights and sovereignty of the Macedonian people.

Since the book is about the progressive Macedonian and Bulgarian thinking on the Macedonian question, it has no room for such documents. This is one more reason why it should be hoped that "Historical Truth" will contribute towards overcoming all misunderstandings in the interest of peaceful development of neighbouring countries and peace in this part of the world.

UN REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES SESSION ON NAMIBIA

LD221837 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1743 GMT 22 May 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Bangkok, May 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia fully supports the struggle of the Namibian people and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). It also highly appreciates the endeavours being made by the front-line countries for strengthening their independence, security and nonaligned status, said Yugoslavia's U.N. representative Ignac Golob, one of the vice chairmen of the U.N. Council of Namibia.

Speaking at a special session of the council currently being held in Bangkok, Golob underscored that Namibia can achieve independence only if the U.N. plan on Namibia is carried out to the letter. This plan, he said, cannot be subjected to changes, divisions or selective fulfillment. U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 calls for the unconditional withdrawal of South Africa troops from Namibia and the holding of free elections under U.N. auspices.

In the first contacts between SWAPO and South Africa ten days ago in Lusaka, Pretoria set new conditions, insisting on the prior withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and additional guarantees that SWAPO would not have a privileged position in respect to the Windhoek regime at the elections.

The Yugoslav representative called on the council to reaffirm its clear and strong support for SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. He underlined SWAPO's right to participate in all actions aimed at resolving the problem of colonialism and attaining Namibian independence.

TANJUG: PCE NOW BASIC FORCE OF SPAIN'S COMMUNISTS

AU221219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Madrid, 20 May (TANJUG) -- Gerardo Iglesias, general secretary of the PCE, stated that the Communist Parties of Romania and Bulgaria expressed their desire to cooperate with the Spanish party. Iglesias made this statement last night when he returned to Madrid after his official visit to Romania and Bulgaria. In Bucharest, Iglesias met President Ceausescu.

These visits by Iglesias are in accordance with the PCE decision at its 11th congress to develop cooperation with all the communist parties. However, the PCE expresses its dissatisfaction with the support which some parties, including the Soviet one, have extended to the dissident "parallel party" of Ignacio Gallego.

A visit by a delegation of the dissident party headed by Gallego to the Soviet Union, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, has been announced here. The PCE, as it was stated at its headquarters, has sent a protest telegram to Moscow saying that extending hospitality to Gallego would mean interference in PCE internal affairs. The leadership of the Soviet party, however, promised "friendship, assistance, and solidarity" to Gallego and expressed itself in favor of the existence of a dissident "parallel party" in Spain. A number of communist parties, including the French and the Italian ones, have criticized this position by the CPSU. However, certain parties have expressed themselves in favor of maintaining parallel relations with the PCE and with the dissident party.

Iglesias' visits to Cuba, France, Romania, Portugal, and Bulgaria, carried out in recent weeks, signify support of the PCE and recognition that one cannot avoid the truth that the PCE is now the basic force of the Communists in that country.

Iglesias pointed out, however, that last year the PCE suggested to the CPSU that delegations of the two parties meet, but this has not happened. Therefore, the invitation to Gallego to come to Moscow causes dissatisfaction at the PCE headquarters. Iglesias stated that the formation of a "parallel party" is an attempt to break up the PCE.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, SAWPY HEAD ON LA GAMES

AU211900 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 May 84 p 9

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG) -- Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, has received a delegation of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee [YOC] which informed him about the course of preparations of the Yugoslav athletes for the forthcoming Olympic games in Los Angeles. The members of the delegation -- Zdravko Mutin, Milan Rajacic, and Caslav Veljic -- informed Dejanovic that our team will number 223 competitors, coaches, referees, doctors, and atheletic officials.

The YOC at this moment does not concern itself with the nonparticipation of certain countries at the games in Los Angeles, but our first and basic concern is how to prepare ourselves so that our participation will be best noted and athletically most successful, Zdravko Mutin, president of the YOC, pointed out.

We achieved tremendous prestige in the international Olympic movement after the winter Olympic games in Sarajevo, and we were able to see this recently in our contacts with the organizers of the summer Olympics and with our citizens in Los Angeles. In this sense not only do we not at all question our participation at this greatest and most significant review of world athletics, but we do not wish and will not depart in anything from the criteria for going to the games as set earlier. There are some opinions that in an objectively weaker competition some more athletes and teams could count on good placings, but we do not wish in any way to bring the significance and the quality of Olympic competitions into questions. This YOC position is also conditioned by the striving to take maximum account of the demands of economic stabilization.

I think that there is nobody in our country who is not aware of the tremendous significance of the true Olympic spirit and of the need to cultivate and develop it further, Dejanovic pointed out. The Sarajevo Olympic games extremely well expressed the universality of the Olympic movement and showed in action how sports contribute to the development of friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the world. Therefore, the preparations of our atheletes and the responsibility for their successful implementation cannot be a matter for the YOC alone, but must also be a matter of the respective athletics federations and physical culture organizations in all the republics and provinces.

It was arranged at the conclusion of the meeting that a special discussion on the place and role of the YOC in our system of physical culture and on the permanent financing of the Olympic preparations and competitions be held in the SAWPY Federal Conference at the beginning of the fall.

TITO'S CONTRIBUTION TO NONALIGNMENT ANALYZED

LD221332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 22 (TANJUG) -- An article analyzing the contribution of the late Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito to the Movement of Non-Alignment appears in the latest issue of the renowned Yugoslav REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. Lazar Mojsov, former Yugoslav foreign secretary and member of the Yugoslav State Presidency as of recently, recalls in the article that President Tito persistently insisted that disputes between non-aligned countries must be urgently solved by peaceful means.

Mojsov sets out that "analyses and studies of Tito's views show that he was not only a sagacious statesman but also a statesman who anticipated many events in international relations and their causes."

Mojsov quotes some of Tito's assessments, especially those put forth at the Non-Aligned Summits in Algiers in 1973, Colombo in 1976 and Havana in 1979, on the causes of the international crisis, on local wars, the consequences of the arms race and the necessity of solving economic development problems in the world. Non-alignment is a lasting policy and there is no alternative to it, Mojsov writes and quotes Tito as saying, "It has been said many times that non-alignment is the conscience of mankind. Today, however, it can be said that it is not only the conscience but also the future of mankind."

In his last years, Tito was very concerned with the existence of disputes between individual non-aligned countries. For Tito "the differences themselves did not mean a weakness of the Movement of the Non-Aligned," but the disputes "did necessitate solutions by peaceful means," Mojsov writes in the Yugoslav REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. Tito gave precedence to bilateral initiatives and talks or talks within regional organizations, as peaceful means for solving disputes between non-aligned countries, Mojsov points out.

The number of disputes between individual, non-aligned countries continues to increase and some of the disputes have even turned into armed conflicts and local wars, Lazar Mojsov writes. Tito places emphasis on the dangers of this unfavourable development, which "opens the doors to foreign interference," Mojsov adds. In this context, Tito considered the possibility of setting up a committee of good offices within the Movement of the Non-Aligned as a mechanism which would not mediate between the sides in conflict but would, instead, only contribute to the establishments of contacts between them and their patient negotiations.

NATIONAL DEBT RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD222203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2136 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Paris, 22 May (TANJUG) -- Vlado Klemencic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, met representatives from the governments of 15 developed countries on refinancing, or rescheduling, the principal of the Yugoslav debt, which matures this year. At issue is a credit of $800 million which will be used for refinancing, or rescheduling, part of the medium-term credits which the governments of the 15 countries which signed today's agreement approved, guaranteed, or secured for Yugoslavia.

The concrete terms of the credit will be confirmed through bilateral arrangements which will be concluded during the course of the year between Yugoslavia and those countries. Vlado Klemencic met Jacques Delors, French minister of economy and finance, in Paris today.

VRHOVEC: ECONOMIC MEASURES YIELDING RESULTS

LD221806 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Sibenik, May 22 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec has stated that the economic stabilization meausres in Yugoslavia have begun to yield initial results.

In the first four months of 1984 industrial production went up by 4.3 percent and inflation drppped by one third compared to the same period last year. The coverage of imports with exports also rose and now stands at 91 percent. Personal incomes increased by 42 percent over the period, Vrhovec said.

He emphasized the need for even more comprehensive and persistent efforts to boost production and exports and to strive against unproductive spending, in which Yugoslavia exceeds even much more industrialized countries.

In the struggle for economic stabilization and further development and affirmation of self-management, passivity of the organized socialist forces, least of all the League of Communists as the vanguard of the working class, is impermissible, stated Vrhovec.

VRHOVEC ON LCY'S DUTY TO COMBAT NATIONALISTS

LD222347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpts] Sibenik, 22 May (TANJUG) -- After a conversation this evening with the Sibenik municipality leadership, Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, ended his 2-day visit to Sibenik, Drnis, and Obrovac.

After a detailed briefing on the problems of the Sibenik municipality, last year's successful economic results, and the positive trend in the first months of this year, Josip Vrhovec pointed to the importance of tourism in resolving the country's foreign currency and economic problems.

Vrhovec also pointed to the aggressive, hostile activity of part of the Catholic clergy, under whose protection nationalists are operating. He said that nationalists were not resigning themselves to defeat and that they are ready to exploit any opportunity. It is the duty of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces not to afford nationalism this opportunity. Vrhovec underlined the penetration of nationalist thinking into publishing, the press, and public platforms in Belgrade and said that the League of Communists in that environment had undertaken action to thwart the nationalists' activity.

RIBICIC ANNOUNCES FORMER PREMIERS MEETING

AU221359 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1820 GMT 17 May 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 17 (TANJUG) -- The worldwide indebtedness, especially in the developing countries, trade revival, peace and disarmament will be the focus of attention at the second meeting of the Council for Interaction on the Yugoslav Islands of Brioni from May 24-26. The council comprises 26 former prime-ministers.

Announcing the agenda at a press conference attended by Yugoslav and foreign journalists here today (Thursday), former Yugoslav premier and host to the meeting Mitja Ribicic said that the council would discuss other problems besetting the world too. The council is a volunteer institution set up at the initiative of former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, a great advocate of international economic cooperation. The council is composed of 12 former prime ministers from non-aligned countries, two from developing countries, two from East European countries and ten from Western countries, including three neutral states.

The council aims to draw attention to the most important problems troubling the world such as armament, financial difficulties, protectionism, and the such. The purpose of this gathering is to revive agreement and cooperation at a time of a crisis of dialogue, Ribicic specified, adding that every proposal that sought to promote these aims would be welcome.

The council members, who are distinguished politicians in their countries, met for the first time in Vienna last December to work out action instruments.

Council Chairman Kurt Waldheim will submit an introductory report and former West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl [as received] will acquaint the council with the results of the meeting of the council's experts on monetary and indebtedness matters. Participation has been confirmed so far by 20 former prime ministers from Italy, Australia, Venezuela, Argentina, Japan, Sweden, Portugal, Colombia, Nigeria, Tunisia, Romania, Switzerland, Hungary, Zambia, Cameroon, Thailand, and Morocco.

NO SOCIAL REFORM BEFORE CADRE REFORM

AU210814 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12/13 May 84 p 1

[Ivan Torov commentary: "Knowledge for Titles"]

[Excerpt] Dark, rainy, and cold May days seem to have intensified the disaffection in the public because of the absence of the long announced and expected reform of economic and social life. The discussions that are just being conducted in the SFRY Assembly in connection with the report on the scope of the 2-year work of the Federal Government only confirm what everybody knows -- that the way out of the crisis is impossible in the way we have been working so far (and are still working).

Why don't we succeed? This question is being repeated more and more frequently, like a refrain.

The people are most right who point out that inconsistency and reluctance in implementing the aims, measures, and actions agreed upon a long time ago proceed primarily from the existing, (frequently unreconcilable) relationship of forces in society. Some people are for "action" to "improve the existing order of things, with minor corrections" (which means, not to change anything essentially), while others draw attention to the necessity of deeper cuts in the economic, as well as political practice of this society, out of which, according to many present discoveries, the majority of our troubles stem.

This clash primarily among leading structures, which in many respects is covert and concealed, consciously seems to neglect the prominent fact that even at the 12th LCY Congress, and again last year when adopting the stabilization program, we have decided for real reform with all its effects and consequences (the bill for the past years must eventually be paid), for a comprehensive critical analysis of everything that apears to be a hindrance to the implementation of stabilization in the economic sphere and even more in the political one.

The message is clear: There can be no social reform without a preceding cadre reform. The call to cadre renovation means a final break with the ingrained logic that "things" and not people are at fault that things do not run as we would wish.

It is an illusion to expect that all those who are not fit to meet the challenge of the present time will by themselves renounce their positions acquired a long time ago. It is obvious that those are right who think that the LC should play a key role in this respect in the way that its professional political leading structure should renounce its right -- which is outdated for our society under the present conditions, but is still preserved -- to appoint the leaders and renounce its decisive influence on all the forms and bodies which deal with cadre policy. The monopoly of the party leadership at all levels in "allocating people," as much as it may perhaps be justified in some cases, inflicts harm in some places, for there are occurrences of "favoring" narrowmindedness, localism, and "obedience." Let us not speak about the harmful consequences of a sectarian attitude and about creating a fetish out of the moral-political suitability.

It must be clear that leaderships do not renounce their leading positions gladly and, as a rule, the excuse is the same: "Party membership is not yet fit to replace the responsibility of the leadership." This conscious pushing of the party rank and file to the sidelines undoubtedly influenced a loss of motivation and neglect in creating cadres who will be the proper and the first fighters for stabilization through their ability, their knowledge, and their devotion to self-managing socialism. If "a page is turned" in this respect, the League of Communists will truly be at the head of those who encourage the creation of the long expected front for stabilization and the involvement of tremendous cadre and professional potentials in the country.

For the LC leadership to renounce the monopoly in the cadre policy, however, is not to advocate a negation of the LC right to influence this policy. On the contrary, it is quite logical and natural that the LC should influence the selection of those who will be in leading offices, but deciding on it must shift to the party rank and file. This is the basic condition for the democratization of cadre policy, which we unfortunately continue most often to advocate only in words.

Condidition are rife for the "cult of loyality" finally being subordinated to ability and knowledge, and this is a step forward in creating a truly creative social system without which the existing state of crisis would only deteriorate further, and scope will be created for the activities of various alternatives. In such a movement, vacillation, opportunism, inclination to compromise, and monopolies would be easily recognized. All those who now do not find stabilization to their liking, and who even use the stabilization program as a screen and a means to undermine it, would drop out.

Let us say in conclusion that the thinking that demands that nonimplementaion of the stabilization program be considered an antiparty and hostile act is more and more prominent. The demand for cadre renovation is the more justified if we know that the greatest resistance to stabilization is not among the grassroots of society.

KOSOVO LC PRESIDIUM URGES CHANGE IN LC STRUCTURE

AU221505 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] A session of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the LC of Kosovo has discussed the ideopolitical problems of the social structure of members and requested a more rapid change in the structure of the LC of Kosovo in favor of direct producers.

Here is a more detailed report by Milisav Milic:

The LC of Kosovo now has 97,000 members. The party ranks have been renewed by young people, who have particularly distinguished themselves in the struggle to stabilize the political, economic, and security situation in the province. However, the class-social structure of members continues to be unfavorable and must be changed much faster. The number of farmers who are members of the LC is negligible. The share of women in the party is only symbolic. At the session of the Provincial Committee Presidium, numerous data was set for which show that the admission to the LC is not understood as a constant ideopolitical task. Last year, for instance, 1,600 basic organizations did not admit a single new member. It is incomprehensible that only four women were admitted to the LC last year. The LC of Kosovo must more widely open its doors to women and to workers in particular. At the same time, it is indispensable that in the further process of differentiation, the LC should get rid of those members who should not be in the party, primarily opportunists and those who obstruct the province's socioeconomic progress.

BRIEFS

TYPHOID OUTBREAK IN TITOVA MITROVICA -- Titova Mitrovica, 21 May (TANJUG) -- The attention of all the three chambers of the Titova Mitrovica Municipal Assembly meeting today was focussed on the outbreak of typhoid in the Prvi Tunel settlement near Titova Mitrovica and on the measures taken to combat it. It was said that 113 people thus far had caught typhoid, that all the patients are recovering well, and that four people had been released from the hospital as were five people in whose case the cause of the typhoid has not been established. Although there could be more patients suffering from this disease since the incubation period could last up to 45 days, there is no danger of the disease spreading since the water supplied by the Titova Mitrovica water board is bacteriologically alright and can be used without boiling. Water from other sources must be boiled before use. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 21 May 84 LD]

SUBNOR OFFICIAL ELECTED -- Pristina, 21 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today the provincial committee of the Kosovo SUBNOR [Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia] elected Mensur Bektesi new president of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo SUBNOR with the 1-year term of office. Stojan Stanojevic was reelected secretary. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 21 May LD]

TU POSITION NOMINATIONS -- Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions proposed that the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions should elect Vaskrsije Savicic, from the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Bosnia-Hercegovina, a new council member to replace Predrag Jovanovic who is leaving to take up new duties. It was also decided to propose Lazar Djodjic as a member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference to replace Dusan Bogdanov who had been put forward as a candidate for the office of the President of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions. The Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions must express its views on these cadre changes tomorrow. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 21 May 84 LD]

PRESIDENT OF TU COUNCIL -- Belgrade, May 22 (TANJUG) -- Dusan Bogdanov, a socio-political worker from Yugoslavia's Vojvodina Province, today (Tuesday) became the new president of the Council of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia (TUCY) with a one-year term. He was elected at a TUCY council session in Belgrade. Bogdanov, who succeeds Stojan Stojcevski, has held many important posts in the province, the Republic of Serbia and the federation. This experienced trade union worker, who is a member of the party Central Committee, became a member of the TUCY Presidency in 1982. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1844 GMT 22 May 84 LD]

PRODUCTION UP IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA -- Sarajevo, 21 May (TANJUG) -- Accordin to the Republican Statistical Institute, industrial production in Bosnia-Hercegovina in the first 4 months of this year rose by 0.9 percent compared with the same period last year. Industrial production in April was up 2.2 percent on the same month last year. However, compared with March this year industrial production in April fell by 3.5 percent. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0756 GMT 21 May 84 LD]

CROATIAN OUTPUT INCREASES -- Zagreb, 21 May (TANJUG) -- According to the Republican Statistical Institute, economic indicators show a considerable revival in the industrial production in Croatia. In April industrial production volume increased by 7.4 percent compared with the same month last year. In the first 4 months of this year industrial production in this republic was up by 3.2 percent on the same period last year. The biggest increase, of 28 percent, compared with the first 4 months last year was recorded in shipbuilding and transportation vehicles industries, as well as in production of nonmetallic minerals (45 percent) and nonferrous metal ores (29 percent). [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0942 GMT 21 May 84 LD]